

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

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FEB. 22, 1911

EQUITY

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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WINNIPEG

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

The readers of THE GUIDE have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in stock in THE GUIDE office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.50, postpaid.

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With the gas tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. This book is kept in stock and will be sent by return mail to any address. Postpaid, \$2.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT . . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

The Home Bank of Canada

ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **SIX PER CENT** per annum has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending 28th February, 1911, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any Branches of The Home Bank of Canada on and after the 1st March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Toronto, January 18, 1911

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

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FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

THE VETO BILL

London, Feb. 16.—In the house of commons to-day after a nine hour debate, Premier Asquith's motion appointing the whole time of the house until Easter to the veto bill in order to get it through before the coronation was carried under closure 196 to 118. During the debate the prime minister said he expected that the veto bill would be sent to the house of lords early in May and that the lords would give their decision thereon before the coronation. This optimism on the part of Mr. Asquith is interpreted in some quarters as indicating the possibility of a compromise being arrived at, as it is contended that otherwise it would be vain to hope that the bill could be disposed of so quickly. Thus far, however, the Unionists give no sign of relenting.

OFFICERS AT OTTAWA

The Canadian Council of Agriculture have decided to make every possible effort at Ottawa to secure legislation granting the demands made upon the government on December 16 last. James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and recently elected president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, left Winnipeg for Ottawa on February 17.

On his way he will be joined by E. C. Drury of Barrie, Ontario, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and also a member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture left for Ottawa on February 21. It is expected that a representative from Saskatchewan will also join the council officials in insisting upon government operation of the terminal elevators and on an increase in the British Preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff, and that agricultural implements be placed upon the free list. The other demands of the farmers will also be dealt with but it is felt that special attention should be given to these matters immediately as they are now under discussion in parliament.

SANGUINE STILL

The first annual meeting of the Star City local association was held on Jan. 21. In spite of the rigorous and unfavorable weather there was a good attendance of members which gave evidence of the continued interest which is being taken in the objects of the association. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a small balance on hand. The membership roll at the end of the year numbered seventy, and at this meeting several new members were enrolled. It is expected that the greater number of last year's members will rejoin, and we are sanguine that a strong and steady increase of membership will be shown during the current year. J. N. Fitzpatrick, our Ottawa delegate, gave a comprehensive account of his visit to the convention, which greatly interested the members present. The meeting accorded Mr. Fitzpatrick its hearty thanks for his good services in representing our association at the Farmers' convention. After preliminary business, a selection of officers was made. Following this, the president in making a few remarks gave arguments in favor of association work. He made an appeal to the executive and members to lend him all assistance possible for the furthering of this co-operative movement. In pointing out the principles and advantages of union, he pointed out that only by working together and in a body could success be assured. Mr. Edgington was appointed delegate to Regina convention.

W. T. COUPAR, Sec'y.
Star City., Sask.

LLOYD-GEORGE PRAISES AGREEMENT

London, Feb. 17.—Lloyd-George, in denying a statement published in a Paris paper that he was antagonistic to the Canadian agreement, says: "I rejoice that it has been negotiated, and heartily trust it will be carried to a successful conclusion. I regard it as a great triumph of common sense, and an immense stride in the cause of free trade. It is an incalculable step toward the fraternity and co-operation of the English speaking family."

JAPAN RENOUNCES CONVENTION

London, Feb. 19.—Japan has renounced the Anglo-Japanese convention of 1906, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and Japan. The convention will thus expire in July.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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SEED ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The Canadian Seed Growers' association, which was in session here on Thursday and Friday, elected Dr. J. W. Robertson, president. John Mooney, of Regina, was elected a vice-president. John Bracken, Saskatoon; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina; George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, Alberta; Prof. W. J. Black, and George Batho, Winnipeg, were elected to the executive.

"BANISH THE BAR" MOVEMENT

On Feb. 15, a large delegation presented a petition signed by 15,000 electors of the province to Premier Roblin, asking that a Referendum vote on the liquor question be taken. The premier gave the delegation some encouragement.

THE CHINESE PLAGUE

Cable reports say that over a million Chinese have died in the plague now sweeping sections of that nation. There is as yet no indication that the disease is being checked.

VARIOUS MATTERS DEALT WITH

Wilhelmina Union held its first regular meeting of February 6th, with an attendance of all officers and only one absent member. We dealt with various matters concerning the welfare of the district, such as organization of school district, pound law, local improvement district, etc. We also passed a motion which we wish to have discussed by the board of directors and the other unions, viz.: "Whereas it is a hardship for a veteran or his substitute who has exercised his privilege of taking a homestead and pre-emption to have to build two houses (one on each half section) and move his residence twice in one year; and whereas, the cost of such second residence, viz.: \$300 could be utilized to greater advantage in making other improvements of the land, therefore be it resolved, that the government be asked to amend the law relating to the duties of a veteran or his substitute, exercising his right to a homestead and pre-emption; such duties to call for only one \$300 house to obtain patent on both half sections, provided each scrip is located in the vicinity of the homestead."

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.

Wilhelmina, Alta.

VULCAN IN LINE

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a local union at Vulcan was held on Jan. 20th last, when ten men expressed their intentions of becoming members, and signed to that effect. Prospects are good for quite a large membership, and quite an active union. A president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer were elected, and we now await further instructions as to how to proceed, and hereby make application for all necessary literature.

O. L. McPHERSON, Sec'y.
Vulcan, Alta.

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Three piece suit made in true Cowboy fashion: Shirt, Fringed Trousers and Wide Brimmed Hat sizes up to 14 years. It is made of very best material and guaranteed to wear just the thing for the coming summer. Lots of fun for yourself and your playmates. We give it free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our Beautiful Litho Art postcards at 3 for 5c. These postcards comprise views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Comics, St. Patrick's, Easter, Birthdays, Best Wishes, Flowers, Cowboys, etc., and are very fast sellers. We also give a Cowgirl Suit free for selling \$4.00 worth of cards. Send your order for cards today and when you sell them return the money and we will send Cowboy or Cowgirl Suit postpaid to you.



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Who Owns the Land?

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD

NOTE:—By special arrangement with the Author we are enabled to publish this copyrighted poem which will prove of great interest to our readers. A new volume of poems of which this is one from the pen of this brilliant young Western writer will shortly come from the press of William Briggs, Toronto.

Who owns the land?

The Duke replied,
"I own the land. My fathers died
In winning it from foreign hands,
They paid in red blood for their lands;
Their swarthy velleins bit the dust
In founding the Landowners' Trust;
And many generations dead
Substantiate what I have said:
The land belongs to us because
We've had the making of the laws."

Who owns the land?

The Common Man
Said, "Government adopts a plan
By which the land is held in fee
For common folks, like you an' me.
The man who'd alter it's a crank;
I got the transfer—in the bank—
I've little time to think about
These theories silly fellows shout,
I have to work to beat the band
To pay the mortgage on the land."

Who owns the land?

The Statesman said,
"The land supplies our daily bread,
And raises wheat, and corn, and oats,
And simple husbandmen—and votes—
The land was won at awful cost
And many soldiers' lives were lost.
Too bad! They're mostly silly boys
Who go to battle for the noise.
Here's a quotation I admire:
'The people's voice is God's desire,'
And as I rule by right divine
I half suspect the land is mine."

Who owns the land?

The Farmer said,
"What puts that question in your head?
I own it. 'Tuk a homestead here
An' lived on it fer twenty year;
I bet a new ten dollar bill
That I could hold it down until
I got the patent, an' I won;
The land is mine, as sure's a gun.
When city blokes come here to shoot,

You bet, they get the icy boot!
But 't made me mighty mad when that
Danged railway come across the flat
An' cut my homestead plumb in two,
But there I wuz—what could I do?
But just sit down, resigned to Fate,
Fer fear that they'd expropriate."

Who owns the land?

The Speculator
Said, "Land is just an incubator
In which to let your dollars hatch,
And, some fine morning—sell the batch."

Who owns the land?

The Indian Chief
Said, "Ugh, the White Man much a
thief!
He steal my lan' because he's strong
(By gar, it takes him pretty long)
He steals my lan', an' call it law,
He turn me out, me an' my squaw,
He let us die, because we not
Like him, can live in one same spot;
He talk so much of civilize—
He's civil—sometimes—an' he lies!"

Who owns the land?

The Over-Rich
Said, "All these people claim to, which
Is satisfactory to me
So long as they cannot agree.
I let them arrange it as they will
So long as someone pays the bill.
The present plan, I think, is fine;
The interest, at least, is mine."

Who owns the land?

In meek surprise
The Child said, "Like the air, and skies,
And running water, flowers and birds,
And lullabies, and gentle words,
And rosy sunsets, clouds and storms,
And God revealed in all his forms—
'Tis plain the land's the right of birth
Of every creature on the earth:
No man can make a grain of sand;
How can he say he owns the land?"

MEIGHEN AT MONTREAL

On Monday, Feb. 13 Arthur Meighen, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, addressed the Canadian Club and set forth in clear and unmistakable terms the necessity of recognizing the farmers' organization in the West. The following are some extracts from his address:

"We are past the stage when we need to be treated to the lesson of equal taxation on all—the lesson that John Hampden taught the house of Stuart and the lesson that England failed to learn from Chatham and Washington; in order that unity and harmony of our great country may be preserved.

"There is a very disquieting agitation in our three provinces, but there are no agitators, no Daniel O'Connells, Papineaus and Mackenzies, and I had almost said no Bourassas.

"I refer to none of these gentlemen in a disparaging way, but there is no appeal from patriot or demagogue. The farmers have simply got together. They have formulated what they believe to be grievances. They have formulated them with a unity and harmony of sentiment that is simply wonderful. One branch of their organization alone handled last year almost one-third of the total output of grain of the whole of these three provinces.

"One of the chief storm centres is the tariff. They demand a revision. I am quite aware that I must not beat any party drum; I want to treat the tariff question solely from what seems to be the necessarily distinctive viewpoints of the three Prairie Provinces. I want to bring you to the conclusion that the commercial interests of the people in the plains in the makings of the tariff is bound to be different from their brothers in Confederation.

Not Mining the Farms

The West was told that it owed the East a debt in confederation, whereas the East had battled with the wilderness in the early days, had bought the West from the Hudson's Bay Company, had built the C.P.R., had also raised the heaping millions of the Transcontinental Railway.

The West owed something to the rest of Canada.

"In that argument the West sees no force whatever. They believe that no province can be rightly charged with the price of confederation, that since confederation the burdens of one had been the burdens of all, that they have contributed for national works within their bounds as much or more proportionately as any other part of Canada for national works within their limits. They acknowledge no obligation other than a similar obligation which rests on the East towards the West."

The Eastern pioneers, the speaker argued, had fought their battle with the wilderness, but also for forty years the farmers of the plains had braved the rigors of their climate and fought the drought and hail.

Canada Two Countries

"Canada geographically is two countries, separated by a thousand miles of waste and rock. One they are and that one they will always be is the prayer of every Canadian, but the cost may be larger than for other countries. In that the West must bear its share. All they ask is that the burden be equitably borne."

"We appeal for mutual enquiry and mutual concessions, so that all may bear their full share, but that you will meet us as far as you can in the distribution of our burdens. It is time to recognize the strength of the organization that exists in that Western country, and to recognize that you cannot afford to ignore that so great a movement should be founded upon anything but reason."

HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. was held at the office of the company in the McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Feb. 15. The directors' report and the financial statement were presented and accepted. Notice was given and a motion passed: "That at the next annual meeting a motion will be introduced to change the method of

collecting the assessments from taking a note to a cash system, viz.: collecting the assessment in full in cash at the time of writing the insurance." Should the full assessment be more than what would be required it can be returned to the policy holders. The board of directors elected were: David Johnston, Brandon; John Buck, Virden; James Steedsman, Deloraine; John Borthwick, Morden; D. W. McCuaig, Winnipeg. At a subsequent meeting of the directors D. W. McCuaig as re-elected president and James Steedsman, Deloraine, vice-president.

RESOLUTION ON RECIPROCITY

Mr. Norris, leader of the Opposition, has given notice in the Manitoba House, of a motion on reciprocity, as follows: "That this legislature approves the agreement for reciprocal tariff concessions between Canada and the United States made by the governments of the two countries, and recommends it to the Dominion parliament for immediate approval.

"And this legislature also respectfully suggests to the Dominion government that further consideration be given to the matter of the tariff with a view to further substantial reductions in the duties on agricultural implements or to a free interchange in these articles with the United States.

HOUSE INDORSES RECIPROCITY

Washington, D.C., Feb. 14.—President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada was ratified in the house of representatives to-night through the support of an almost solid Democratic vote. The McCall bill carrying the agreement into effect was passed, 221 to 92. A majority of the Republicans present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 nays. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 nays. A majority of the Republican insurgents present voted for the bill. The McCall bill now goes to the senate. What its fate will be in that body

is problematical at this time. President Taft believes that if a filibuster can be averted and a vote taken the bill will pass. He is insistent that the senate shall act one way or the other, and has indicated that he would call an extra session of congress if it does not do so.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Eighteen of Toronto's most prominent Liberals, all substantial and influential financiers, merchants or manufacturers, have signed a strong statement setting forth their opposition to the proposed reciprocity agreement. The list includes Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark, former lieutenant-governor of Ontario. The others are: John L. Blaikie, financier; W. D. Matthews, grain merchant; W. K. George, manufacturer; Z. A. Lash, K.C.; W. T. White, financier; G. T. Somers, banker and vice-president of the board of trade; Robert S. Gourlay, manufacturer and president of the board of trade; R. J. Christie, manufacturer; H. Blain, wholesale grocer; H. S. Strathy, banker; L. Goldman, financier; George A. Somerville, financier; W. Francis, K.C.; James D. Allen, wholesale furrier; E. R. Wood, financier; and John C. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton company.

IRISH HOME RULE

Saturday, Feb. 18, Premier Asquith made the definite statement that a bill providing for home rule for Ireland would be brought in the next session of the English parliament.

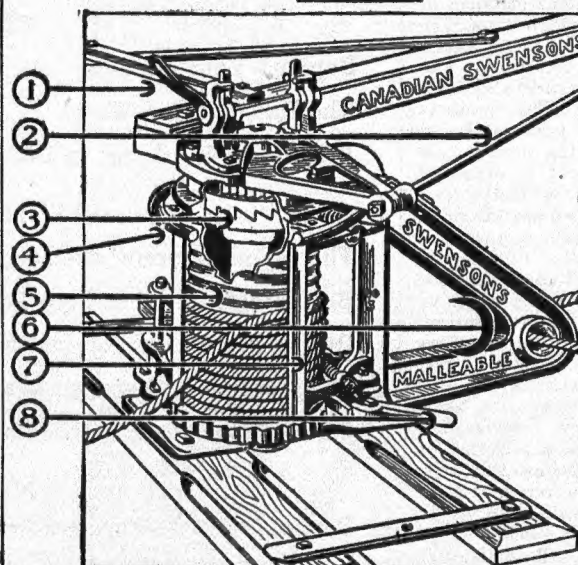
C. P. R. STOCK JUMPS

On Tuesday, Feb. 14, C.P.R. stock jumped to 213¾, the highest point it has ever reached.

RATS ARRIVE IN WINNIPEG

It has been reported that rats in large numbers have arrived in Winnipeg. This is the first time the city has ever been invaded by the rodents.

THE ONLY STUMP-PULLER SOLD WITH A REAL GUARANTEE



The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

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- 4—Hand Wheel takes up the slack cable in a jiffy. Saves team, men and time.
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- 6—Heavy Anchor Frame is so constructed that the strain is equalized on the machine whether the cable is high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.
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- 8—Back Ratchet takes strain off of team when pulling big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.

This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING

If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, that it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain? 11

Ask for catalogue showing the five different sizes, etc.

Canadian Swenson's, Limited, Chester Street, Lindsay, Ont.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 22nd, 1911

SUPPORT YOUR LEADERS

The Canada Grain Bill is now before the Senate. This bill is designed by the Dominion government to regulate the terminal elevators, and it also repeals and takes the place of the Manitoba Grain Act and the Inspection and Sale Act. Henceforth all the regulations of the grain trade of Canada will be in the one act. Revisions have been made in the terminal elevator regulations, but they are practically all to provide more supervision and heavier penalties for infractions of the law. Three commissioners, under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will have charge of administering the act and will be located at Fort William or Port Arthur. They may hold sittings wherever necessary in Canada, and together with their staff, will travel free over all railways and steamship lines. The commissioners are to be appointed for ten years, but to be removable by the cabinet for cause. The commission will not be independent, as the Grain Growers' asked for, but will be under the control of the government. The commissioners will have all the powers heretofore exercised by the warehouse commissioner, whose office will be abolished, and will also have full charge of every department of the grain trade and all the public officials engaged therein. The bill allows the government to "construct, acquire, lease or expropriate for His Majesty any terminal elevator IF PARLIAMENT HAS GRANTED THE MONEY FOR THE PURPOSE." Of course if parliament does not vote the money there will be no government operation of the terminals. It will be merely a case of more supervision such as has utterly failed in the past and heavier penalties may be imposed upon those who violate the act. The bill provides that the terminal elevators shall be weighed up and stock taken in the month of August every year, but permits the commissioners to order similar action whenever they wish. Section 242 of the bill reads:

"Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and costs, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars and costs, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, who,

(a) While owning, operating or being otherwise interested in any terminal elevator, buys or sells or is a shareholder in a company which buys or sells grain in Canada, or elsewhere, or who is individually or is a shareholder in a company interested in the storage of grain otherwise than in a terminal elevator; provided, however, that no person shall be deemed to be interested in a terminal elevator in consequence of his being a shareholder or otherwise interested in any railway company owning or operating a terminal elevator;

(b) Mixes different grades of grain while such grain is stored in any terminal elevator;

(c) Makes any untrue statement (with respect to anything required by this act) as to the receipts or shipments into or out of any terminal elevator or as to the quantity, kind or grade of grain in store in a terminal elevator.

"2. If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section every officer of such corporation and every person interested in or employed by the said corporation who has any part or share in the commission of such offence shall also be personally liable to the said penalty.

"3 Any terminal elevator in respect of which or in which any offence mentioned in this section has been committed shall not be licensed or operated for a period not exceeding one year in the discretion of the board after the conviction of the person committing the offence."

This section is the one upon which the

government chiefly relies to safeguard the farmers' grain in passing through the terminals. Undoubtedly the new regulations are more drastic than anything before enacted and should afford more protection. But the operators of the terminals have been able to break through and laugh at the most stringent laws that the best legal minds at the disposal of the government have been able to draft. The Grain Growers will not believe that this new enactment will prevent manipulation and graft in the terminals henceforth. Years of suspicion which has finally been proven to be justified to an extent that staggered Canada is not to be allayed by mere supervision. When the manipulators were caught the penalty imposed was so light that it was hardly noticeable in comparison with the huge profits they secured by manipulation. No one will doubt but that these manipulations had been going on for years and had amounted in the aggregate to millions of unjust profits taken from the grain. Those profits were taken out of the pockets of the farmers and put into the pockets of the operators of the terminals. **THESE THINGS TOOK PLACE WHILE THE BEST SUPERVISION THE GOVERNMENT WAS ABLE TO GIVE WAS IN OPERATION AT THE TERMINALS.** The most stringent provisions of the government have failed miserably to protect the farmers. Former supervision has failed to supervise; inspection has failed to inspect. Now what is to be the remedy? All that is offered is more of the same thing that has proven to be useless. The government must realize that such will not suffice. The Grain Growers, the Grain Dealers, the Grain Exporters, and in fact every person interested in the grain trade except the owners of the terminal elevators have declared that they will have no further confidence in the terminals unless they are operated by the government. The grain trade of Canada is one of the leaders in Canadian commerce, and is the one which has more than any other given Canada a reputation throughout the world. The government has admitted that it cannot make the terminals safe, yet is insisting upon experimenting further. Why experiment when government operation eliminates the possibility of manipulation in the grades? Now is the crucial time. The matter will be settled by parliament within two or three weeks. **IT RESTS WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO SAY THE WORD. HE HAS PUBLIC OPINION UNANIMOUSLY BEHIND HIM IN THIS MATTER. PARLIAMENT WILL BE UNANIMOUS IN VOTING THE NECESSARY MONEY. WHY SHOULD HE DENY THIS ACT OF JUSTICE TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE?** It will benefit not only the Grain Growers but the people of Canada generally, and no person will suffer—except a few who should have suffered long ago. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is taking action in the matter. James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, together with R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has gone to Ottawa to press upon the government the need of taking the terminal elevators completely out of the hands of private owners. They will be supported by the organized farmers of all Canada. Nothing that the farmers can do will be left undone. Not the slightest reason can be given by the government for withholding this most just demand of the farmers. Now is the time for every farmer in the West who has faith in

the justice of this demand for government operation of the terminals to assist the leaders at Ottawa. It can be done in only one way in so short a time. Every farmer should sit down and write two letters **AT ONCE**. One letter should go to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other to your member at Ottawa. Both letters should state plainly what you think about the need of government operation of the terminal elevators. Opportunity seldom comes to any man. But it faces the Grain Growers today. If they want the terminals they should let it be known in Ottawa. Write now. Don't wait. It may be too late if you delay.

THE EAST AND THE WEST

Arthur Meighen, M.P., in speaking before the Montreal Canadian Club last week, declared that the people of the West do not feel under any obligations to the people of the East in any way. He intimated that the Westerners considered themselves qualified to discuss any and every Canadian question on terms of perfect equality with every other Canadian. Such sentiments uttered in the very stronghold of special privilege might not be relished, but nevertheless Mr. Meighen's statements were correct and he performed a service for the West in talking as he did. There are a few influential individuals in Eastern Canada who are endeavoring to prove that the East performed an act of charity in the development of the West. They hope to induce Easterners to believe that the construction of the great Western railways, the immigration policy and in fact everything that has been done to develop Western Canada has been paid for by the people of Eastern Canada. The object these gentlemen have in view is to create antagonism between the farmers of the East and the West and conquer them in detail. Fortunately the common people of Canada are not quite so bereft of reason as these special pleaders would believe. Let us see who paid for the building and development of the West. Since the day that the West was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company it has been continually exploited. The purchase price to the Hudson's Bay Company was in the shape of a small amount of cash and an immense Western land grant. The land has since become worth tens of millions of dollars all paid by the labor of people of the West. The Canadian Pacific Railway was given 25,000,000 acres of Western land, and the value of that land, which is now worth at least \$15 per acre, was entirely created by the work of Western people. The C.P.R. since its inception has discriminated against the West in the matter of freight rates. It can be demonstrated that the people of the West have paid to the C.P.R. (in addition to proper carrying charges for all traffic) at least a sufficient amount in the shape of extortionate freight rates, the value of land grants and tax exemptions to build the C.P.R. complete from Halifax to Vancouver. The recent decision of the Imperial Privy Council in giving the C.P.R. further exemption from taxation for another twenty years will merely increase this huge gift to that corporation. Then think of the rest of the huge land grants to other railways! The argument that the Easterners bore all the expense of the immigration campaign is a weak one. The only reason there ever has been an immigration campaign carried on is because the railroads, the manufacturers and the other commercial interests want people on the prairie to be exploited. Every manufacturer who put up one cent towards the devel-

opment of the West has gotten back ten cents out of his Western business. The same applies to the railways. The immigration policy has not been any charitable scheme. The rush to get human beings—no matter what kind they might be—into the West has not proved an unmixed blessing. The free homesteads that all the opponents of the Grain Growers have harped upon is not the wonderful gift many believe it. Homesteads as a rule have been available only by going long distances from the railways, and have usually been earned by the time the patent is secured and the railways have arrived. On the other hand a pretty fair case could be shown that the East owes the West a great deal from the fact that it has been largely the Eastern plutocrats who have gobbled up all the natural resources of the West and are now making the Western people pay for them with a vengeance. This can be more easily understood when it is seen who owns the coal mines, timber limits, fishing privileges and vast tracts of land. The question of which owes the most to the other between the East and the West is a wise one to drop and to leave severely alone. Nothing can be gained by telling the people of any section of Canada that they should mind their own business and have no voice in national affairs. One debt the West must acknowledge to the East and that is her men and women who came out to this country as pioneers. This is a debt which cannot be collected, but which constitutes a bond of union so strong as to be an insurmountable obstacle to those who hope to stir up strife between the East and West. That bond of union is the chief hope of the future of the Canadian nation.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO

It must be, day by day, more apparent to the people of Canada that our system of government by means of political parties is very weak. The game of politics takes the place that should be occupied by a consideration of the interests of the people. Anyone watching closely the two parties at Ottawa will note that the interest and well-being of the Canadian people occupies but a small place in party warfare. Practically every move made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party is opposed by R. L. Borden and the Conservative party; any new line of policy initiated by Mr. Borden is usually squelched by the government party. It does not appear to an outside observer that either party looks for merit in the suggestions of its opponents, but merely makes it its duty to oppose. The people of Canada have not elected their representatives for the mere purpose of fighting party battles. On the contrary the members of both political parties at Ottawa have been elected to assist in making laws in the interests of the people who elected them. Up to the present time there has not been devised in Canada any workable system of government in which political parties will not play a dominant part. But even those who maintain that there is no practicable system of government, other than the party system, must admit that the country and the people of the country suffer very severely on account of the party system. The result of partyism is that a few men control all the legislative machinery of the country, which is largely used for party purposes, and the voice of the people is practically never secured upon any question of public policy. As the time approaches for a federal election both parties begin by forming what they are pleased to call "platforms." These are no doubt called "platforms" because they are tramped upon immediately the election is over. As a matter of fact what the political parties call "platforms" are promises—which are usually only promises. There is no good reason why a handful of men at Ottawa should be

allowed to make these promise "platforms" and then go to the people. These "platforms," as a rule, are not what the people want, but they have to decide between one of two things, neither of which is satisfactory. So far as the West is concerned neither party is giving satisfaction. Both parties are playing a game to split the votes of the people of Canada, and each hopes to secure the larger portion. The people of Canada as a whole are not very well represented today in the national legislature. The agricultural class in Canada numbers more than one-half the population and yet there are only eighteen farmers in the House of Commons. The laboring class is also a very large portion of the population in the towns and cities, and yet they are practically not represented at all. It would not be fair to say that no one except a farmer could properly represent the agricultural interests at Ottawa, because there are other than farmers equally interested in the welfare of the country. But it is an indisputable fact that there should be at least a fair proportion of farmer members of the House of Commons, and we do not think it will be denied that there are one hundred farmers in Canada who can do equally good work with the average members of the present House of Commons. The interests of all the wealth-producing classes in Canada are much the same. The interests of the West are largely agricultural and are in sympathy with the agricultural interests of all the rest of Canada. The articulate voice of the agricultural population of Canada made known its wants in Ottawa in December last. They laid down before the government the real platform of their demands. The government party is willing to grant something and the opposition something, but neither party will grant all that the farmers have asked for. If the farmers of Canada ever intend to make themselves felt at Ottawa, they must do it by electing men pledged to work in their interests. Throughout Canada there are a great number of farmers who are thoroughly disgusted with both the political parties, and are anxious to form an independent farmers' party. Many who are in sympathy with this movement do not think the time is ripe and it seems to them that it would not be wise at the present juncture to attempt a farmers' party. The safer plan is to make both parties—so-called parties—responsive to the will of the people. This could be done by pledging every man who comes before the people at the next federal election. The farmers all over Canada should put the "Ottawa platform of 1910" before their candidate no matter what party he stands for. The candidate who refuses to sign that pledge should be defeated. If both candidates refuse then it is time to consider independent action. But both candidates will not refuse. The greatest aim of a political party is to get into power or to remain in power. This subject is one that is deserving of the most serious thought by Western people. They will be called upon to vote at the general election possibly this fall and possibly not till next year. Are they going to vote as they have in the past, for one of two political candidates who support a platform that the people do not want and have not asked for, or are they going to compel the candidates they vote for to pledge themselves to what the farmers have asked for? We believe that the consensus of public opinion in the West is in favor of the "Ottawa platform of 1910" and not in favor of the promise platforms laid down by the political parties.

According to the report published in our last issue the Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture in the British Columbia government, has grossly libelled the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. He is reported to have made the statement that

the delegation of 500 farmers from the West was sent to Ottawa at the demand of James J. Hill, the great American railway magnate, and that Mr. Hill financed the delegation to the extent of \$50,000. By making such a statement on the floor of the provincial legislature Mr. Ellison has shown the lengths to which the opponents of reciprocity will dare to go. If the statement was a direct one it was a deliberate falsehood; if it was the mere repetition of a rumor, then the man who, holding a responsible position, gave credence to that rumor lowered himself to a level to which even Canada's most biased partisans would hesitate to sink. It is hardly worth while to deny such a monstrous charge, but it indicates to the agricultural and wage-earning classes of Canada how bitter will be the opposition which they must face before they secure justice. Hill and Ellison exercised the same influence in bringing about the Ottawa delegation—nothing. The latter appears to be a new brand of Canadian statesman. It is to be hoped, for the benefit of Canada, that the supply is limited.

We have extended the time for receiving reports of co-operative work done by farmers' organizations till March 15. Will all secretaries kindly see that reports of their work, together with results, are sent to us by that time?

Those eighteen prominent Liberals in Toronto who have petitioned Laurier against reciprocity are all financiers, bankers, railway directors, manufacturers or are identified in some way with the big interests. No matter what they represent they are only eighteen men. Surely the time has come when legislation in Canada will be in favor of people and not merely in favor of property. There are too many pocket patriots talking about the good of the country when they mean their own good.

In the House of Commons last week Dr. Schaffner concluded his demand for government operation of the terminal elevators with the following words: "Today the ship of these farmers is afloat. It is controlled by competent officers and manned by able seamen, and the port to which it is making is the port of the greatest good to the greatest number." This is the real fact of the case. Government operation of the terminals is the only square deal to the farmer.

A full page "Appeal to Laurier" with a huge picture of the premier in the centre has recently been published as an advertisement in many leading daily papers throughout Canada. This appeal originated in the Montreal Daily Star, owned by Sir Hugh Graham. The substance of the article is an appeal to Laurier's patriotism and loyalty in order that he will not allow the reciprocity agreement to go through parliament. Of course the manufacturers and pocket patriots at once decided to reproduce the article broadcast. It costs a lot of money to spread this "patriotism," but it is the kind that may pay. Commercial patriotism is the kind dealt in by these gentlemen who prate their loyalty and propagate patriotism by advertisements.

Opponents of reciprocity say the farmers have asked too much. They seem to forget that for the past thirty years the manufacturers have asked too much—and got it; the railways have asked too much—and got it; the steel industries asked too much—and got it. And so on down the line. Of course it is all right for the special interests to have all they want. But it is a very serious thing for the farmers and working classes to have a square deal.

The Manufacturers' Memorial

NOTE:—On January 13, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association officially waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and presented their Case in favor of keeping the tariff where it is. This may be considered the supreme PUBLIC effort of the Manufacturers. A number of appendices were attached to the memorial dealing with other phases of the tariff. Lack of space renders publication of the appendices impossible.

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Premier and President of the Council—

The members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in whose behalf we appear before you today, desire in the first place to thank you for this opportunity of laying before you their views on the question of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States, and of acquainting you more in detail than has been possible on previous occasions with their attitude towards the present tariff policy of the Dominion.

Business men all, trained in the school of competition, and required by the very nature of things to cultivate their faculties of observation to the best extent, they have watched with more than ordinary interest the returning crisis in the life of our young nation, when, through the renewal of the agitation for reciprocity with the United States, its commercial and industrial destinies would again be brought to the parting of the ways. If thus far no official pronouncement has been made by our association upon a subject that is obviously fraught with deep significance to every form of Canadian manufacturing enterprise, it is because of the fact that we have viewed the situation with more or less equanimity, feeling sure that the wisdom that has characterized the management of the tariff policy of the Dominion for the past thirty years could still be relied upon to bring us safely through the present situation.

Although the prospect of reciprocity has already caused some unsettling of business, our confidence is still unshaken.

But lest there should be a disposition on the part of our neighbors to stiffen their demands on your government in the expectation of finding on this side of the line any considerable element of our population favorable to their view, we welcome this opportunity of assuring you that the interests for whom we can fairly claim to speak, representing approximately \$1,200,000,000 of invested capital, \$1,000,000,000 of annual output, furnishing direct employment to 435,000 artisans and work-people, and distributing annually \$250,000,000 in wages, are opposed at the present juncture to any reciprocal tariff arrangement between the two countries that would necessitate a lowering of the Canadian customs tariff on manufactured products. They are convinced that any reduction would prove injurious to the industries directly affected, and indirectly detrimental to the interests of Canada and consequently the Empire as a whole.

Say Time Inopportune

As Canadians, they regard the present as an inopportune time for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. United States enterprises are developed to the highest state in point of capital, specialization of products and magnitude of operations; Canadian enterprises, because of their restricted markets, are not yet so developed, and it would be obviously impossible for them to withstand the competition that would inevitably follow reductions in the present Canadian tariff.

The United States may be ready for reciprocity; Canada is not. The United States already enjoys an enviable position in the matter of international trade. Dutiable products coming from that country into Canada are admitted under an average duty of less than 25 per cent., whereas they themselves, in order to encourage and protect their own industries, have imposed an average duty of 43 per cent., the result being the present all too successful exploitation of the Canadian market by the United States people, as evidenced by Canadian trade statistics. Further, Canadian exporters are seriously embarrassed by the lack of facilities in the

United States for transacting customs business, and by onerous regulations requiring expensive entry fees, consular certificates, etc. Canada has made things easy for the United States exporter by establishing a port of entry in almost every town of any account, while practically the only ports of entry in the United States are on the frontier, where the duty has to be paid.

If a reciprocal trade agreement embracing manufactured goods were entered into with the United States now, the latter country would have an immense advantage. Canadian manufactured goods have been excluded from the United States because of the high tariff, and are therefore practically unknown to the consumers of that country. The products of the United

States have already induced a large number of United States manufacturers to establish branch factories in this country, thus causing our population to be increased by the employment of labor within our own borders, and creating a large home market for the products of our farms. Reciprocity would kill this movement, which is as yet only in its infancy. It would be obviously impracticable for a manufacturer to equip factories on this side to cater to a market of 100,000,000 people, when 90 per cent. of that market might be cut off at any time by the termination of the treaty.

Canada is rich in raw materials—forest, field, mine and fisheries. If these are now thrown open to the United States, and consumed with the same

entail with all the millions already spent upon it, and unless we are ready to relinquish the idea of deepening the Welland canal, of constructing the Georgian Bay canal, of building the Hudson's Bay Railway and of erecting terminal elevators adequate to our needs at Montreal and Vancouver.

As regards the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement that would be limited in its application to an exchange of farm products in their unmanufactured state, the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association hesitate to express an opinion. We feel constrained, however, to remind the farmers of the bitter disappointments they have experienced in times past when their own home markets have been impaired by a flood of surplus produce from the United States, and when their access to the markets of the latter country has been cut off without warning by the imposition of prohibitory rates of duty or by the abrogation of existing treaties. When the McKinley tariff, with its 30 cents a bushel duty on barley, was announced in 1890 many a farmer through Ontario and Quebec found himself reduced to the verge of ruin. Since it would seem to be impossible, short of political or at least commercial union, to guard against such an eventuality from the negotiations now in progress, we cannot but express our fear that the advantages accruing to our farmers from any trade agreement with the United States would fall far short of realizing their expectations.

Nation's Investments

From the standpoint of business, it is manifestly unsound for us as a nation to invest our money in developing channels of trade which lack the essential of permanence, particularly when the opportunities for establishing profitable connections which possess this essential are open to us on every hand. That being the case, we would seriously ask our farmers, would it not be better for them to relinquish their pursuit of reciprocity with the United States and continue to apply themselves to the building up of strong home and Empire markets, out of which they would never be legislated at the will of some foreign power.

The home market is unquestionably the farmer's best market. Despite the levity with which some prominent agriculturalists have treated the subject, the fact remains, and is capable of proof in more ways than one, that easily 80 per cent. of everything that is grown upon the farm is consumed within our own borders. Instead of being compelled to sell his produce under heavy expense and against keen competition in the markets of the world, as some would have us believe, the Canadian farmer is in the happy position of being able to convert four-fifths of his produce into cash at his very door. Nay, further, in some lines, more especially in the West, the demands of the home market are such that we actually are compelled to import farm produce. With our rapid increase in population the home market must continue to expand and call for the best the farmer can produce.

To achieve this end we believe that the Canadian tariff should be so framed and consistently maintained as to encourage the investment of capital in Canadian enterprises, and to effectually transfer to the workshops of the Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we still import from other countries, and notably from the United States. Whatever fault may be found with individual items of our present tariff, as a whole it is proving itself to be a powerful factor in the upbuilding of our country and in the expansion of our home markets. Our earnest hope therefore is that it will not be disturbed.

Continued on Page 31



Moose Hunters after a trip to Hudson's Bay Junction

States manufacturers on the other hand, by reason of the lower Canadian tariff, have been freely sold in this country and are well known to the Canadian people.

The Canadian people have invested heavily in existing industrial enterprises, and all interests, agriculture, fishing, lumbering, banking, transportation, etc., are vitally concerned in the continuity of their operations.

Relying upon the maintenance of our tariff, especially as against competition from the United States, British capitalists of late years have invested large sums of money in Canadian enterprises. French and other European investors are beginning to follow the same course. The adoption of a reciprocity treaty with the United States would unquestionably check the inward flow of capital, which is necessary to the continued development of our country.

Call Tariff Moderate

Moderate as is the existing Canadian

extravagance that has characterized that country's use of its own resources, they will be depleted in a few years. With her growing population, Canada should not allow her raw materials to be exported in their crude state, but should develop them within the country, build up strong diversified Canadian industries, and distribute the finished products of Canadian labor throughout the world.

Canadian transportation lines run east and west. The Canadian people have made and are still making great sacrifices to build them, in order to encourage trade between the provinces and with the United Kingdom. This immense investment should not be jeopardized by a reciprocity treaty which would divert traffic southward, benefiting United States transportation lines at the expense of Canadian railways and steamships. No extended treaty of trade should be entered into with the United States unless we are prepared to abandon the National Transcon-

Direct Legislation: or The Initiative and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Beef Rings

The First Step Toward Co-operation

Many Western farmers have of late been writing to The Guide asking for assistance in laying out a program for a beef ring by means of which a number of farmers, say from sixteen to twenty, could arrange for a continuous supply of home-killed beef to be divided as much as possible on equitable shares. This arrangement has worked out well in the East, and if we mistake not, has to some extent been successful in some points in the West. Much depends on the judgment of the farmer who kills and cuts up the beef. Part also depends on keeping out people with a tendency to grumble. One such man will breed trouble.

The accompanying charts have been prepared by a specialist in regard to beef rings, and we submit the same to our readers as charts that could hardly be improved upon.

Chart No. 1 was prepared for a ring of sixteen members, but it could easily be adapted to a ring of twenty by making the cuts a little smaller so as to provide for ten roasts and ten boiling pieces in each side of the carcass. Sometimes two small families combine and take one share between them. The ring is managed somewhat as follows:

Each member agrees to supply one beef animal during the summer, and in order to give plenty of time for preparation, the members draw lots the previous winter to determine the order in which they shall contribute animals. After the drawing, members may exchange numbers if they find it mutually advantageous. Each member in turn delivers his animal twenty-four hours before the time agreed upon to kill. The regulations usually provide that each member shall furnish a steer or heifer under four years old, sound and healthy, and in good condition, dressing from 400 to 500 pounds of beef. If any animal is not up to the standard it may be rejected and the owner compelled to supply another, or it may be accepted at a lower valuation. The decision in such cases is left to the secretary, or a duly appointed committee of inspection.

A butcher is employed to kill and cut up the animals, the owner retaining the heart, head, fat and hide. The amount paid for killing and cutting up a beast is usually from \$2 to \$2.50, with an extra dollar if the butcher makes delivery, which is not a general practice. Of course it is not necessary to employ a professional butcher, but a man is required who can do the work neatly and well and cut up the carcass along the usual lines and in the same way each time. The butcher provides a hook for each member upon which he hangs the portion of each family as the animal is cut up. Each member should have two meat bags with his name on each so that one of them may always be at the butcher shop ready to receive the weekly portion. The beef is cut so that each member gets a boiling piece, a roast and a piece of steak each week. The various cuts are numbered and an actual account is kept by the butcher of the quality and weight of beef received by each member. In this way it is possible to arrange for each family to receive approximately the same weight of meat and the same proportion of value and cheap cuts during the season. At the end of the summer the secretary of the organization furnishes each member with a statement of the year's operations, compiled from the butcher's records. As no two animals will have been the same weight, small balances will have to change hands in order to equalize matters. As a standard price is always agreed upon at the beginning of the season, say six or seven cents a pound, there are no disputes at the close. Members that have supplied more meat than they have received are paid for the overrun at the price agreed upon, and those that have supplied less than they have received are charged for the difference in the same way.

Wherever it has been tried this system has given excellent results, as is shown by the fact that it is difficult to gain admission to the rings, as there is no inclination to drop out. The farmers' wives and daughters are particularly well pleased, as the abundance of

fresh meat at their command simplifies the question of supplying suitable meals. The farmers get their beef at the actual cost and of uniform quality. Under the operation of the beef ring each family gets its portion within a few hours after killing, so that there is little difficulty in keeping the meat fresh for nearly a week. The usual method is to use the steak and roast first and put the boiling piece into brine or a refrigerator until needed.

The accompanying cuts represent the methods of cutting up the carcass.

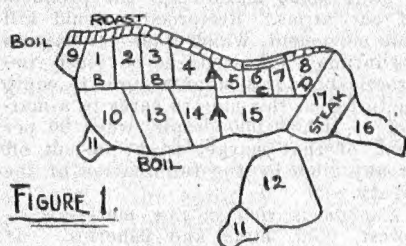


Figure 1 represents one-half of the beef lying on table ready for the saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle by running a saw across at line between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table, divide fore quarter at line between roasts and boiling pieces.

No. 9 represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 1 represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 2 represents Roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 3 represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 4 represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.

No. 11 represents front shank. Saw front shank off above the upper joint.

No. 14 represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13 represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10 represents brisket.

No. 12 represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in Figure 1.

Then take the hind quarter and divide it at lines shown.

No. 15 represents flank. Cut flank off. No. 5 represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represent sirloin, rump No. 2 and rump No. 1 respectively. Divide these three as near to the same weight as possible.

No. 17 represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.

No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by the timetable, giving each person a roast, a boiling piece and a slice of steak. Then the other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

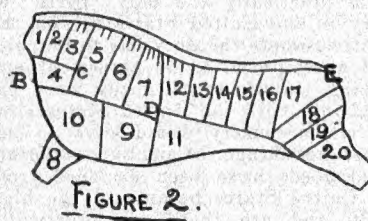
A successful chart of a beef ring of twenty persons is as follows:

The numbers that go together are: 1 and 18, 2 and 16, 3 and 12, 4 and 13, 5 and 17, 6 and 20, 7 and 11, 8 and 15, 9 and 14, 10 and 19.

In some localities twenty-four share rings are in operation. Many individuals, too, decided that they cannot handle a whole share, and so arrange with a neighbor to go halves. With a 16-share ring an animal up to three years with an average dressed weight of 400 pounds, one share gives a fair supply to two small families. It can be seen, therefore, that the number of shares will have to be governed by conditions and that the chart will have to be made out accordingly. A competent butcher will find little difficulty in dividing the carcass in such a way that each member will receive justice.

Delta Beef Ring

The following is written by W. J. McPhail, a member of the Delta beef



ring, and is a good description of the work and organization of that ring:

The principle of a beef ring is simply this: A member has a beef killed and he keeps for his own use about twenty pounds and loans or sells the remainder in equal portions to the other members of the ring, who pay him back weekly for twenty weeks if the ring is a twenty share ring, as ours is.

The first thing to do is to canvass the district and secure the necessary number of shareholders. In case of small families or bachelors a half share would do them, two such families taking one share between them.

Then call a meeting and organize, electing a president and secretary-treasurer and butcher, who should be a prompt, clean, capable man, as much of

He paid at the rate of 8 cents per pound as he did not have to pay anything for killing. It will be seen by these examples that the sums paid in will be sufficient to pay those who have anything coming to them.

A few simple rules governing the ring and an agreement between the butcher and the shareholders is all that is necessary.

If a ring is started early in May there should be furnished three or four stall-fed animals, and those furnishing them should be allowed two cents extra per pound. Seven cents a pound is about right for grass-fed beasts, as those who pay do not find it too much, and those who receive it are getting a fair price.

This is the kind of co-operation that pays. I would advise any farmer to get in on the ground floor for if you ever start a ring you will never give it up. There are some rings near here that have been in operation ten years, and if any member drops out by removal or otherwise there are others who will pay ten dollars to get his share.

Beef Ring Is a Fine Thing

A subscriber from Eyebrow, Sask., writes as follows re the beef ring:

A beef ring is a fine thing to have in the summer months, providing the farmers have the cattle and can agree. The proper way is to have a meeting in the fall and mark tickets one, two, three, etc., and for each member to draw a ticket for his turn to put his beast in to be butchered, and between then and spring he can hunt up one and get it in good order to kill. We have seen cuts in The Guide and other papers with a 17-share beef ring, with a 400 pound beef making 23 pounds for each share. This for most families in this country is too large; therefore they would have meat left over from one week to the other. This would be a waste and it would soon end the beef ring. Therefore I would advise taking in more members or killing a smaller beef. There must be a certain age for a beef, say two, three or four years old, and there must also be a price put on the dressed beef, so if one member gets more beef out than he puts in he will pay the difference, and vice versa.

Most beef rings cut the beef steak off before they start to cut up and give each farmer his share of beef steak every week. This is done so as to get a quick dinner that day. Now, there will hardly be a district but what you will get some member who will want to put in a slim beef. This is overcome by having a judge, next neighbor if possible to the butcher, and then if the butcher gets a beef that he thinks is not up to the standard he calls in the judge and if they decide not to take the beast the farmer has to find another under penalty of a fine.

All beeves should be brought in the night before they are killed, and starved. All those regulations are made when the ring is formed. If you have to turn a beef away just call on next beef so members are not all disappointed when they come for their meat.

A.F.

Get Started at the Beef Ring

A farmer from Spy Hill, Sask., offers the following suggestions:

Having got your number of members the first thing to be done is to choose a central or convenient place to do the killing, then arrange with someone for the killing, cutting up, weighing, salting hides and keeping accounts. This should be done for about three dollars per head. Any farmer that has done any killing for himself should be able to manage this. Now, it will be necessary to have some kind of building, and the easiest way to solve this is to borrow someone's portable granary to get started with, or build a small building and divide the cost among the members. Scales, axes, saws and tackle are also needed, but would not be a very large outlay.

So far this looks very simple. Now, I will try and give you a few points where your trouble comes in.

When each member has his number and knows what week he is to deliver his animal, sure as you are living, someone will forget to bring his along. Re-

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CANADA'S TARIFF LAWS

or "Where Industry leans on the Politician"

Every man, woman and child in Canada should be most deeply interested in this subject. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is the story of the tariff in Canada since 1846. Many regard the Tariff as a very dry and uninteresting subject. But Mr. Porritt takes out the dryness and makes it most interesting. Every farmer could spend a number of pleasant evenings with this book and at the same time have his eyes opened to the iniquity of the tariff laws of Canada. Every farmer would then understand why he has to pay out \$200 a year to support the manufacturers when he could buy the same articles cheaper elsewhere. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail to any address, post paid, for \$1.50.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

the success of the ring depends on him.

Our ring built and furnished the slaughter-house, making a levy on each shareholder for the sum necessary. Each member pays the butcher three dollars for killing, cutting up and weighing out his beast to each member of the ring. The hide and all but the dressed carcass go to the person furnishing the animal.

How Scheme Works

To show you how the scheme works out I will give you the facts of the three extreme cases in our ring this year. I put in a rather small four-year-old cow which dressed 450 pounds. I received during the season five hundred pounds of first class meat in lots ranging from 15 to 30 pounds. The price of the hide was \$3.85 net. I paid the butcher \$3 for killing, and into the ring \$3.50 for 50 pounds of beef at the rate of 7 cents per pound. I was offered \$25 for the cow the day before by the local butcher.

Mr. Rowe furnished a steer which dressed 600 pounds. He took out 320 pounds of beef. The hide came to \$5.15. He received from the ring the difference between these amounts, e.g., for 280 pounds of beef at 7 cents per pound, \$19.60; for hide less \$3 to butcher, \$2.15, a total of \$21.75.

Mr. Mackie, a half share member who did not put in a beast, took out 400 pounds. He paid into the ring \$32.

Co-operative Elevators Favored

F. W. Green's Views on the Subject Balance of Debate on the Elevator question

Continued from Last Week

Frederick Kirkham, Saltcoats, said of three schemes of ownership, private, government, and public, he favored only the last. While paying a high tribute to the ability and integrity of Mr. Partridge, the speaker said he was not prepared to accept his resolution unless the word "public" was substituted for "government" in the scheme of ownership. The principle of the government's bill was to hand over the internal elevators to the farmers; to refuse to take a thing handed over to them in that manner was like looking a gift horse in the mouth. Inside of twenty years, under this scheme, the elevators would become their own property. After pointing out that the commission were unanimous in their finding, the speaker referred to the speech of Mr. Langley, and remarked that that gentleman could have been tripped up over and over again if he had not been sincere in what he had told them. As one who had taken a stand in the Grain Growers' Guide against Mr. Langley, he was pleased to be able to pay him that tribute.

Has no Faith in the Farmers

Mr. Stewart, of Milden, stated that for 12 years he had been interested in farmers' elevators, and he could assure them that it was not a satisfactory way of doing business. At one time quite a number of elevators over Manitoba were operated on practically the same principle as was proposed. (Cries of "No, no.") Well, the farmers had got to combine together under this scheme and that was what a farmers' elevator involved. He thought the majority of those elevators had gone down because the farmers themselves would not support them.

J. E. Paynter, Tantallon, remarked that the reason they had that resolution to discuss was because their legislators at the time the railway companies were granted charters, had not enough foresight to insist that those companies should build places to store their grain. He supported the resolution because the Tantallon Association passed a motion that the delegates could not support a half-way measure in dealing with questions of government ownership and operation of provincial elevators, but they demanded a system owned by the government and operated by an independent commission in conjunction with a board at each local point which should be elected by the Grain Growers' Association. He proposed that the report be laid on the table till the next convention so that the delegates might have the opportunity of considering it.

Mr. Craig seconded Mr. Paynter's amendment as he thought the delegates should wait and see how the Manitoba scheme worked out.

The conference then adjourned until the evening.

Gets After Noble

Mr. Hawkes, at the evening session, in a very forceful manner stated his views. "I moved a resolution at our directors' meeting that we cut off Alberta and Manitoba in the negotiations and deal ourselves with projects which concerned ourselves. Mr. McCuaig comes up from Manitoba and rakes the Saskatchewan organization over the coals. I may say here that Manitoba got their system through us and it is very unfair to have a man come to dictate to us. We sent Mr. Green, the right man in the right place, to Ottawa and being a man deserving of our confidence, we should endorse his action at the capital. He was responsible and did just exactly as we had authorized him."

"The plan presented to the government," continued the speaker, "was not a cast-iron proposal; it was only a suggestion. The question needed to be most carefully studied, they would require to get down to rock bottom and establish a system that would be able to compete with powerful influences before referred to."

Endorsed by Executive

Mr. Hawkes stated that he moved the following resolution at the directors' meeting at the close of the Prince Albert convention a year ago: "That in the event of the government asking or submitting names to us to serve on the commission that a meeting of the full board be called to endorse."

When names were submitted, a meeting was called at Moose Jaw, to decide on personnel of the commission and the following resolution was passed, moved by Mr. Tate, seconded by G. Boerma:—"We are pleased to note that the government have asked Mr. Langley and Mr. Green to serve on the commission and we unanimously hope they will accept."

At the passing of this resolution, when they were assured of the support of the Grain Growers, it was easy enough for these two men to accept the invitation of the government to act on the commission.

"Now, gentlemen," went on the speaker "we want to show the people that we are reasonable men. We do not want to go back and deprecate the mistakes that have been made, let us profit by them and go ahead and accomplish what we set out to do. We want thorough co-operation. I want you all to do the same; put your shoulder to the wheel and pull together."

Fred W. Green

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, secretary of the association, remarked that the elevator question was mooted by himself as a government ownership proposition at the Moose Jaw agricultural society nine or ten years ago. All along the line they had been impressed with the fact that God helped those who helped themselves. And

negotiations were broken. There was no question in his mind, he said, that what they were to ask that they would like to see a commission or committee appointed of the best men in the house to go right into the matter and think it out. A commission was appointed and they had got together a mass of information which he submitted it would have been impossible for any committee who had not thought over the matter; they had watched the scheme as it had been carried out in Manitoba; they had thought over the matter; they had conferred with hundreds of men and presented a report which was in the hands of the convention. They had the advantage of considering the system inaugurated by the Manitoba government and could decide upon it on its merits because the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan could not think out a better plan along those lines than the Grain Growers of Manitoba. He thought by this means the position was altogether changed.

The Prince Albert Incident

Mr. Green then dealt briefly with the famous correspondence episode at the Prince Albert convention of last year. Mr. Green reminded his hearers that at that convention he declined to read certain correspondence from Premier Scott as it was of a confidential nature.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 1911-1912 SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

President:

J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw.

Vice-President:

Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverville.

Secretary-Treasurer:

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw.

Directors at Large:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors:

No. 1—Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2—J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3—T. Wood, Covington; No. 4—C. A. Dunning, Beaverville; No. 5—W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6—Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7—Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8—A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9—A. J. Grinsell, Denholm.

governments did too. At the first convention his resolution calling for Dominion government ownership was carried. It also carried at the next convention. Mr. Green went in detail into the negotiations with the provincial premiers leading up to the memorial which he presented to the Saskatchewan legislature. The result of the action of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers was that the Manitoba government came down by express train to Brandon to let the Grain Growers' convention know they would go one better. So whatever they had got in Manitoba was started here. The directors there spent week after week in preparing a bill.

The action of the Manitoba government entirely changed the situation, because if they had not done what they had done, Saskatchewan would have had to go on experimenting. The government there had got hold of 163 elevators and they were in a position to know how their scheme was going to work out. The commission there knew the cost, also Mr. McCuaig had not told that convention what he had paid for the farmers' and line elevators. It was very important to know what the initial cost of the system was, in trying to ascertain what the cost of running the system would be. The chairman of the commission had told them that a good deal of the experiment was as yet uncertain. The speaker thought Saskatchewan could well afford to go easy. They had got the elevator fellows on the run pretty well. They were buying wheat and giving the farmers number one price for number two and track price for street wheat. Mr. Green outlined the situation at the time the inter-provincial

After the convention was over, however, he changed his mind and had the whole of the correspondence printed. This was sent to the secretaries of the local organizations with instructions to bring it before their members. "It was all printed," said Mr. Green, "including that nasty thing The Standard said. A few of the secretaries returned the printed matter to me but the greater number did not."

The speaker then took up several of the points made by Mr. Partridge, of Sintaluta, earlier in the day. He quoted from a pamphlet, the production of Mr. Partridge, on the Hudson Bay railway, in which the author had expressed his sentiments on the members of the federal house. Mr. Green said he agreed with the sentiments expressed in Mr. Partridge's pamphlet.

Some Personal Experience

Touching a personal note, Mr. Green remarked that he had been in the country for a good many years, and he did not think there was any man who worked harder than he had nor had handled more bushels of grain nor had loaded more cars over the loading platform, and he questioned whether any man had put more grain in the elevators than he had. He had \$500 stock in one of the best farmers' elevators in this country. They had several in their neighborhood doing co-operative buying and selling and they found it very successful and beneficial. They bought grain from those who wanted to sell, they shipped grain, they did every kind of business that the ordinary line elevator did, except the— (Loud

laughter.) They bought twine, flour, farm implements, every mortal thing. They were getting on very well. They paid for their elevator, but not out of one and three-quarter cents a bushel for handling grain. He questioned very much whether they could find anyone to get up and say he had made an elevator successful along that line.

Spread of Co-operative Idea

The co-operative idea was spreading abroad over the province. People wanted to get into something that helped them along. Under a government ownership system their hands would be tied and their operations limited. He submitted that under the proposition outlined in the Elevator Bill, the farmers could get control if they wished of the entire elevator system of the province without one cent of capital being put up as cash. The Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance permitted a minimum of fifteen per cent. of paid-up stock. They could pay fifteen per cent., subscribe for enough stock to build the elevator, borrow money from the bank to pay for it and liquidate the debt by the proceeds of grain passing through the elevator. If they wanted to go into this thing and get possession of the elevators, they could lick the elevator men to a finish under this plan. The love of gain on their part of which Mr. Partridge had spoken, would create the little spark of loyalty, and the association would go on. If they did not look after themselves in that business the other fellow was not very likely to.

He thought they might well apply to the elevator scheme the principles set out by Mr. Partridge in the pamphlet from which he had quoted. If the government backed them up in this thing and the Opposition joined hands with them and they quit that miserable, contemptible bickering in order to work together, they could bring to a successful issue the best proposition he ever saw put to the public in all his born days, a proposition of eighty-five cents on every dollar. Could not they show their belief in the scheme to the extent of fifteen cents on the hundred? (Cries of "Yes.") Well, if they could not, he would tell them that he did not want to have anything to do with any proposition they put up. Let the Grain Growers get together and any terms of the Elevator Bill to which they objected could soon be put right. Their great object was to keep the association acting unanimously. He did not want the government to get any credit for the scheme—there was none coming to them—and he did not want the Opposition to make anything out of it for there was nothing coming to them either.

Absolutely Independent

A good deal had been said about an independent commission. Under the scheme proposed by the elevator bill they could employ whom they liked. If that was not good enough he did not know what else they wanted. He thought he knew as much about what the people of this country thought as any other man and he was satisfied that if they were willing to buckle in and give the scheme a trial, it would be a success; but if they did not want it, it could not be done. The government was willing to put up eighty-five cents on every dollar if they would take it. Mr. Green proceeded to explain the provisions of the scheme and submitted that under it they could buy elevators for half of what the people of Manitoba paid for theirs.

Question: Why would you buy them at all?

Mr. Green: Well, sir, we could just do as we blamed pleased when we got this thing going (Laughter.) Other advantages of the scheme, continued Mr. Green, were that the farmers need not purchase old elevators unless they wished to; that they would avoid political cleavages; that they need not commence to build elevators until they were ready to do so; that they would be more permanent than a voluntary association; that the cost of creating such a system (to quote Mr. Partridge) must be paid for out of the commodity handled, whether it be provided by individuals, companies or governments; that their companies could erect a terminal if necessary, which would be a much more difficult proposition under

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Official Minutes of Regina Convention

The ninth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association opened on Tuesday, February 7, 1911, at the auditorium, city hall, Regina, at ten o'clock, with the president, Mr. F. M. Gates, in the chair.

The president in calling the meeting to order referred to the work which has been done during the past year, and then appointed the following committees:

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Messrs. F. Sheppard and Greensill.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

Messrs. Mugford, Dorrell, Hutchinson.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

The president then asked for reports from local associations and Mr. Kirkham, on behalf of Saltcoats local association, reported on the work done in the district.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

The president then called upon the delegates from Alberta.

Mr. Jas. Bower, president United Farmers of Alberta, stated this was the third time he had had the pleasure of conveying the fraternal greetings of the United Farmers of Alberta, and said that every year as we became more closely identified with the work, it was shown more than ever that our interests are identical, no matter what portion of Canada we are from.

Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary-treasurer U. F. A., thanked the convention for the welcome given to the visitors at the convention, and assured the members that the United Farmers of Alberta were working in harmony with the kindred associations—Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

Mr. W. J. Tregillus, vice-president, U. F. A., said this was his first visit to Saskatchewan. He came here hoping to gather information and had therefore been looking forward to this visit with a great deal of pleasure. He wanted to present a few thoughts to the convention; the first was the great value of time and, therefore, at this time delegates should be careful not to air their grievances but to keep right down to business; the other was that we had got into a great habit of passing resolutions, then thinking the matter was finished. Another thought was the responsibility of every individual member in carrying on the work of the association, while the last was the need of direct legislation. This is a matter of evolution and if we could only get the power where it should be, the people owning the government, instead of the government owning the people.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

President F. W. Gates said that before giving his annual report he wished to thank the many members of the association for their kind sympathy and enquiries at the time of his accident last fall.

The president then read his annual report which was unanimously adopted.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The report of the board of directors and executive committee was then presented by the vice-president, Mr. J. A. Murray.

Mr. Murray moved and Mr. Maharg seconded: "That the report of the board of directors and executive committee be adopted as read." Carried unanimously.

The president asked if the committee appointed to consider the matter of securing literature relating to the association in different languages was ready to report.

Mr. Dorrell, on behalf of the committee, answered that this committee was not yet prepared to report.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

The president then introduced Mr. P. McAra, mayor of Regina, to the convention.

Mayor McAra extended a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Regina. Mr. McAra spoke of the previous meetings of the association in Regina, and stated that it was found that the spirit which prevails at these conventions is that they are working for the welfare and general good of Canada.

President Gates on behalf of the convention, thanked the mayor for his kind invitation extended to the delegates.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The annual report of the secretary was presented by Mr. F. W. Green, also the treasurer's and auditor's report.

Mr. Green moved and Mr. Hyde seconded: "That the secretary's report be adopted as read." Carried.

Mr. T. Lawrence spoke of the formation of the emergency fund and stated he came forward to help the fund along with a subscription of fifty dollars.

Mr. Langley announced that arrangements had been made for the printing of a large number of copies of the elevator bill, so that every delegate in attendance could secure a copy of same when the convention re-assembled in the afternoon.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. A. G. Hawkes presented a verbal report on the resolutions adopted at the annual convention held at Prince Albert, and the answer to these resolutions received from the Hon. W. Scott on behalf of the government. Mr. Hawkes said a good many resolutions were passed last year which had to be submitted to the Dominion government, and this report dealt only with the resolutions which were presented to the provincial government.

The first resolution submitted had reference to the introduction of a system of farm bookkeeping into the schools, and the answer received that the government was in sympathy with this suggestion.

In regard to the resolution requesting that greater restrictions be placed on companies or individuals seeking railway charters or subsidies for the building of new lines. The government stated that they were in sympathy with the resolution.

In regard to the request that the lands held by speculators should be subject to a further tax, the premier answered that he was not free to give any definite promise, although the government looked upon the matter with considerable approval and would give it consideration.

On the hail insurance question the premier answered that he was able to state that the government will agree to carry out the recommendations contained in the resolution, and suggested that if this present law was not satisfactory it would be as well for the association to take the matter up.

In regard to the resolution on mortgages the premier answered it is probable the attorney-general may be able to introduce legislation at the next session, but he could not give any particulars regarding same.

In regard to the resolution dealing with men employed on threshing outfits the premier answered that the attorney-general thought this would not be practicable.

Dealing with the matter of gristing charges the premier answered that he would look into same.

In regard to the resolution dealing with the coal business, the premier answered that he thought it was not the mine owners or workers of coal who were at fault, but the freight rates was the matter which should be considered.

Mr. Hawkes moved and Mr. Hutchinson seconded: "That the report as presented be adopted." Carried.

Before taking up the resolutions the president announced that it was the intention to read the resolutions from the platform and the mover of the resolution could then come forward and speak to same.

Mr. Green made several announcements to the delegates, requesting them to register, and in regard to accommodation for delegates.

ADJOURNMENT

The president then declared the meeting adjourned till two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Tuesday afternoon's session was called to order by President Gates at 2.05 o'clock, who announced that owing to the fact that so many of the delegates had not arrived the discussion of the elevator question would be taken up on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Tuesday evening's session would be devoted to addresses by Messrs. Chapman, Partridge and McCuaig. The meeting of the organization districts would be held on Wednesday morning, while the election of district directors would take place on Thursday morning, both of these meetings being held at nine o'clock.

Mr. Railton asked if the balance as shown in the financial statement was unimpaired. Mr. Green answered that the only charge to be made on the balance was the secretary's salary for 1910.

The resolutions were then taken.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Mr. Lawrence moved and Mr. Tanner seconded:

"Whereas direct legislation appears to us to be the only way to effect legislation equal to all,

"Be it resolved, that this association declares in favor of the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall, and instruct the executive to use all legitimate means to bring about such legislation."

Considerable discussion ensued on the question, Messrs. Lawrence, Stowe, Murray and Kirkham speaking and declaring in favor of the resolution, and the question was then put and declared carried.

RAILWAY FREIGHT TARIFF

Mr. Murray moved and Mr. Stowe seconded: "Whereas, the railway tariff for freight, passenger travel, express rates and telegraphs is an oppressive burden to the Western population, and,

"Whereas, the C. P. R. has already declared a dividend of ten per cent., which by existing legislation and their charter makes this the limit beyond which dividends must be applied to the reduction of freight rates, and,

"Whereas, the Dominion railway commission in dealing with express rates have exposed the grossly exorbitant profits of Canadian Express Companies, and practically ordered a square deal,

"Be it resolved, that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association demand the lower railway rates we are entitled to, and urge upon merchants, citizens and others their immediate co-operation."

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried unanimously.

CAPACITY OF CARS

Mr. Noble moved and Mr. Simpson seconded:

"Whereas, we understand that the railway companies have ceased constructing cars of 40,000 lb. capacity, which makes it difficult for farmers with small acreage to ship their grain direct over the loading platform.

"Be it resolved, that our executive take this matter up with the railway companies, or the railway commission, either to provide cars with two doors to load through, with sufficient bulkhead so that the farmers may fill a car of large capacity, or else to allow a farmer to use a thousand bushel car for a smaller amount of grain without increasing the freight rate per cwt."

On the question being put it was declared carried.

SURTAX ON LAND

Mr. Cross moved and Mr. Robinson seconded: "Whereas, the progress of our province is made difficult by so much of the land being held for speculation and left unoccupied, and,

"Whereas, the increase in the value of such land is due to the labor of the actual settlers,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that our local government be asked to give municipalities and local improvement districts power to tax vacant lands as high as double the tax on occupied lands."

Mr. Clayton moved as an amendment and Mr. Enquist seconded:

"Whereas, the progress of our province is made difficult by so much land being held for speculation and left unoccupied, and being a constant source of danger by prairie fires, and,

"Whereas, the increase in the value of such land is due to the labor of the actual settlers,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that our local government be asked to give municipalities and local improvement districts power to tax vacant lands as high as double on unoccupied lands and to fire guard these same lands and charge cost of the work to the owners."

Mr. Hawkins moved as an amendment to the amendment and Mr. Conlon seconded: "Whereas, the progress of our province is made difficult by so much of the land being held for speculation and left unoccupied, and,

"Whereas, the increase in value of such land is due to the labor of the actual settlers,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that our local government allow municipalities and local improvement districts to double the tax on all lands in such municipalities or districts, with a rebate of fifty per cent. on all lands resided on and in the occupation of a bona fide farmer."

The question was then called for, the result being as follows:

The amendment to the amendment was put and declared defeated.

The amendment was put and declared defeated.

The original motion was then put and declared carried.

HAIL INSURANCE

Mr. Dunning, on behalf of Beaverdale local association moved, and Mr. Clayton seconded:

"Whereas, the companies operating in Saskatchewan in hail insurance are not doing a satisfactory business, and,

"Whereas, the provincial government agreed to see satisfactory business was conducted,

"Resolved, that we call the attention of the provincial government to the existing conditions with a view of establishing conditions with a view of establishing a system of hail insurance by assessment as adopted at our last convention.

"Whereas, the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment, providing that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register out one section or less from the assessment and participation in the benefits."

Mr. Gabriel moved as an amendment and Mr. Houser seconded:

"That this resolution be amended by striking out the following words where they appear in the last clause of said resolution, 'providing that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register out one section or less from the assessment and participation in the benefits.'"

On the question being put to the meeting the amendment was declared defeated, and the resolution was adopted.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Mr. Hordern moved and Mr. Clayton seconded:

"Whereas, no satisfaction has been obtained regarding government operation of terminal elevators,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we reaffirm our former position and demand government operation of all terminals."

Mr. Graham, of Beanfield, moved as an amendment and Mr. Graham, of Ronleau, seconded:

"That this resolution be laid on the table until after the report of Dr. Hill on the Ottawa delegation is presented."

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

STANDARD IMPLEMENT AGREEMENTS

Mr. Collier moved and Mr. Nichols seconded:

"That in the opinion of this association the provincial government should be urged to pass legislation along the lines suggested by the United Farmers of Alberta with regard to the adoption of a standard implement agreement."

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Evans moved and Mr. Fraser seconded:

"That, whereas, the future of this province largely depends upon the conservation of its natural resources, and

"Whereas, the future source of all power for industrial purposes will be derived from the water powers waiting to be developed, and

"Whereas, these resources are at the present time held by the Dominion government,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the federal government retain control of all water powers and coal areas until such time as they may be handed over to the province, or until such time as they may be needed, when they shall be operated by the government in the interests of the people."

Mr. E. A. Partridge moved as an amendment and Mr. Simpson seconded:

"That the last clause of the resolution from the words 'Therefore, be it resolved' be struck out, and the following be substituted in place thereof:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the federal government should never allow the water powers and coal areas to pass into private ownership, nor to be leased for a longer period than ten years without a re-adjustment of the rentals."

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

SUBMITTING SUBJECTS TO LOCALS

Mr. Lawrence moved and Mr. Graham seconded:

"Resolved, that as the different associations do not know what subjects are to be discussed at the annual conventions, we would be in favor of having resolutions placed in a committee's hands in time to have a copy of the most important ones at least, sent to each association in time to be discussed or voted on before the delegates leave for the convention."

On the question being put the resolution was declared carried.

MORTGAGES AND LOANS

Mr. Noble moved and Mr. Nichols seconded:

"That the time at present granted to defaulting mortgagors is altogether too short, and that we earnestly urge the government to amend the Land Titles Act to ensure that no sale shall take place until the mortgagors has been in default at least nine months.

"That, whereas, it is customary for mortgage companies to charge mortgagors a bonus beside the interest due on said mortgages when said mortgages are not paid before maturity or when not paid on due date.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that our executive endeavor to have legislation passed providing that mortgages may be paid off at any time not less than two years after date of making by a payment of a bonus equal to three months' interest, or at any time after maturity without bonus, notwithstanding any provisions contained in mortgage contracts."

Mr. Stowe moved as an amendment and Mr. Holmes seconded: "That this resolution be laid over for further consideration when the resolutions already laid over are considered."

On the question being put the amendment was declared defeated and the motion carried.

The president then declared the meeting adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING

Tuesday evening's session was called to order at eight o'clock by President Gates.

The president called upon Mr. G. F. Chipman to address the convention on the subject of organization.

Mr. Chipman said the question which had to be considered was that of a Dominion-wide farmers' organization. An organization such as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is very powerful in local matters, and the same applies to Alberta and Manitoba. There are many federal matters which must be handled by a larger organization. For several years some questions have been up for discussion in the Western associations, but the work has been discounted by certain people in the East.

One of the reasons the reciprocity negotiations had been so successful was the demand made by the farmers at the time of the Ottawa delegation; and just as soon as the farmers of Canada are strong enough they will get what they want and not till then. Even in the large cities the feeling for protection was not so strong as some stated, and an instance of that was shown at a recent meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, a resolution against the reciprocal arrangements was only carried by a vote of 61 to 47.

No matter how strong the Western farmers may be in local matters they are weak in federal matters and in order that the feeling throughout Canada shall be united and strong all farmers' organizations should be united under one body, in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and all that was needed to carry this into effect is that the council should receive strong and enthusiastic support and financial assistance.

Mr. Chipman then outlined the scheme which had been brought before the Alberta and Manitoba conventions, which suggested that a subscription list should be opened so that a permanent office of the Canadian Council could be established. He suggested that with a fund of fifty thousand dollars it would be possible to place the organization upon a permanent basis.

Mr. E. J. Fream supported the scheme proposed by Mr. Chipman and explained how the conventions in Alberta and Manitoba had endorsed the plan.

Mr. Simpson then moved and Mr. Murray seconded: "That this convention is in favor of the Canadian Council of Agriculture entering into a federal educational campaign, the funds to be raised by a public subscription."

Mr. T. Lawrence supported the resolution and suggested that there was no time like the present for starting the subscription list.

The following subscriptions were then handed in:

W. Simpson	Regina	\$ 5.00
J. A. Murray	Wapella	10.00
T. Lawrence	Hanley	30.00
N. E. Baumunk	Dundurn	25.00
W. Lake	Asquith	5.00
B. L. Tanner	Heward	5.00
F. Gifford	Maymont	10.00
J. Perry	Mount Green	2.00
N. McKinnon	Kelso	5.00
J. Mitchell	Wapella	5.00

The question was then put and the resolution declared carried unanimously.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

Mr. E. A. Partridge was then called upon to address the convention on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Partridge delivered a very capable address, and explained many of

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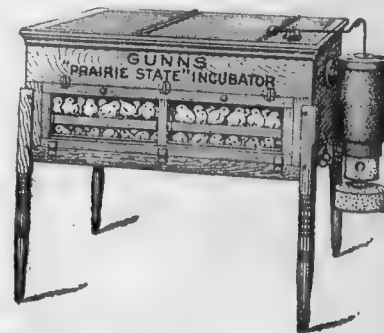
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No. 1.—150 " "	22.50
No. 2.—240 " "	32.00
No. 3.—390 " "	38.00

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the points which have been in dispute as to the feasibility of this route. He outlined a scheme for public operation of the railway in the event that the government refused to do so.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Green announced that the delegates from the different organization districts would meet on Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock and assigned the places of meeting to the thirteen different districts.

ADJOURNMENT

The president then called the convention adjourned till Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

President Gates called the convention to order on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, and introduced to the convention Mr. D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the Manitoba elevator commission.

Mr. McCuaig explained the system under which the Manitoba elevator commission was operating, and gave a resume of the conditions which existed and the difficulties which had to be met when the commission was appointed. Mr. McCuaig also answered many questions regarding the operation of the elevators.

ELEVATOR QUESTION

Mr. H. A. Wiley moved and Mr. H. Gibson seconded,—

"That in the opinion of this convention the finding of the elevator commission is not in accordance with the expressed wishes of the farmers of the province and that the convention is in favor of a system of government owned interior elevators."

SUSPENSION OF RULES

The president announced that on account of the importance of the subject and the need to secure all information possible before the vote would be taken the rule limiting speeches to five minutes would be suspended during this debate.

DISCUSSION

Mr. Wiley, in moving the resolution emphasized the stand taken by the Grain Growers on the question in past years.

Mr. Gibson seconded the motion and stated that since the Grain Growers had adopted this policy some four or five years ago he saw no reason of changing to another view at the present time.

Mr. E. A. Partridge outlined the work already done along the lines of government ownership by the association during the past years and strongly as supported the resolution which had been presented.

ADJOURNMENT

At twelve o'clock the president called the meeting adjourned till two p.m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The convention was called to order by President Gates at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and the debate on the interior elevator resolution was resumed.

Mr. E. A. Partridge, who was speaking at the adjournment, concluding his address and requested the convention to be unanimous on the question, whether the resolution was accepted or rejected.

Mr. Veitch said government ownership was ideal if the people owned the government and stated that if they had discovered a better plan than the one they had been working on for some years they should adopt it.

AMENDMENT

Mr. L. Gabriel then moved as an amendment and Mr. F. J. Collier seconded,—

"That we approve of the system as recommended by the elevator commission."

DISCUSSION RESUMED

Mr. Gabriel said in making the amendment there was no danger in going ahead with the building of the elevators and the handling of the business along the lines proposed by the commission.

Mr. W. Hordern said he was a convert to government ownership and would support the resolution.

Mr. G. H. McKague asked the members to be a unit and to support the commission by adopting the amendment.

Mr. Collier seconded the amendment and stated that he was of the opinion that the government ownership system as proposed would not be as satisfactory as the plan outlined by the commission.

Mr. G. Langley reviewed the work of the elevator commission, and explained the difficulty the commission experienced in securing evidence and stated that ample provision will be made to see that funds are placed at the disposal of the company to carry on without let or hindrance the work of buying the grain from the small farmer and giving him all the advantages of a man with a carload of grain. He considered the scheme which had been prepared was the most generous offer ever made by any government to any industry in the history of modern times.

Mr. W. Noble supported the resolution and said that as a director of the association he had fulfilled his pledges and now when surrendering his stewardship he was expressing his own opinion.

Mr. W. Simpson strongly supported the resolution and explained the evidence which he had given before the commission.

Mr. J. Smith said that as Grain Growers they must never ask the government for anything unreasonable and stated that as two of the members of the commission had been endorsed in their appointment by the association and as they had the confidence of the association the commission should be sustained.

Mr. J. Robinson supported the amendment and stated that they had been outspoken in their denunciation of governments but apparently in proportion as they distrusted the government they demanded that the government should own the elevators and run them for them. Was this logical?

Mr. Kirkham said of the three schemes of ownership, private, government and public, he favored the last and he would support the amendment.

Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. R. C. Paynter supported the resolution and read a resolution in favor of government ownership which had been passed by the Tantallon Local association.

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT

Mr. T. Conlon then moved as an amendment to the amendment, and Mr. Craig seconded,—

"That this report be now laid on the table till the next convention and that in the meantime it be considered by all the local associations."

ADJOURNMENT

The president then called the convention adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

The convention was called to order at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday evening by President Gates.

The president announced that the delegates from the different districts would meet on Thursday morning at nine o'clock to nominate their district directors. At ten o'clock nominations for all officers will be taken and the ballots would then be prepared and distributed at the opening of the afternoon session.

The president stated that as the last amendment proposed was in the nature of a closure it would have to be put to the meeting without further debate.

The question was then put and the amendment to defer further consideration till the next annual meeting was declared defeated by a large majority.

ELEVATOR DEBATE RESUMED

Mr. A. G. Hawkes resumed the debate on the elevator resolutions and explained position taken by the board of directors when they endorsed the names suggested for

the commission. He asked for the co-operation of all members to make this proposed plan a success.

Mr. E. A. Partridge received permission to make an explanation in regard to a statement which had been made.

Mr. F. W. Green outlined the work of the commission and briefly reviewed the demand for government ownership of elevators from the time the first resolution was passed to the appointment of the commission. He reviewed the work done by the commission and explained how the decision was reached. He asked that the verdict of the commission should be sustained.

Mr. J. Evans urged that the convention should not condemn the principle for which the association had been working, government ownership of terminal elevators.

Dr. T. Hill said he was willing to endorse the co-operative plan and give it a fair trial and he asked the convention not to jeopardize the future of the association by any ill-considered action.

Mr. B. L. Tanner spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. F. C. Tate closed the debate by asking the members to be consistent and to support the resolution which was along the lines for which the association had been working for many years.

The president announced that as this question was a serious one he would ask Mr. Murray and Mr. Maharg to assist him in taking the vote of the convention.

The question was then put and the result given that the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McKague then moved and Mr. Murray seconded,— "That the vote of the convention be made unanimous in favor of the approval of the system recommended by the elevator commission."

Mr. E. A. Partridge said he was glad to see the spirit which was animating the convention. He said "we who have lost have put up a fight for which we believed was right. We are in the minority. We bow to the will of the majority and will endeavor to work with them as we have against them."

The question was then put and the resolution in favor of the plan recommended by the elevator commission was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Green then announced when the delegates from the different crop districts would meet on Thursday morning for the purpose of nominating district directors.

The president then called the meeting adjourned till Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock on Thursday morning with Vice-President Murray in the chair.

Mr. Kirkham moved and Mr. McKague seconded,— "That the resolution committee be instructed to prepare a resolution and submit same to the convention, denying the rumor which was now current to the effect that the delegates on the Ottawa delegation received financial assistance from certain interests. On the question being put it was declared carried."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The election of officers was then proceeded with and the chairman called for nominations for president.

Mr. J. A. Maharg was nominated by Mr. W. Noble.

Mr. F. M. Gates was nominated by Mr. W. Simpson. At the request of the nominee Mr. Gates' nomination was withdrawn.

Mr. A. G. Hawkes was nominated by Mr. J. C. Hunter.

Mr. F. W. Green was nominated by Mr. G. Langley. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Green's nomination was withdrawn.

Mr. B. L. Tanner was nominated by Mr. Bate.

Mr. H. Dorrell was nominated by Mr. W. Simpson. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Dorrell's nomination was withdrawn.

DECLARATION OF CANDIDATES

Mr. E. A. Partridge moved and Mr. McKague seconded,—

"That in the opinion of this association any candidate for the office of director should be required, prior to the election of officers, to clearly define his attitude towards every question of importance coming before the convention to ensure the election of men whose views harmonize with the body of the convention and who therefore can be relied upon to carry out the will of the convention."

On the question being put, the resolution was declared carried unanimously.

The candidates for president, Messrs. Maharg, Hawkes and Tanner, then addressed the convention.

SCRUTINEERS APPOINTED

The chairman nominated Messrs. Dunning, Knox and Fitzgerald to act as scrutineers for the election.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The chairman stated that while the scrutineers were counting the ballots nominations for vice-president would be in order.

Mr. Harvey Crane was nominated by Mr. W. Foster. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Crane's nomination was withdrawn.

Mr. Jas. Robinson was nominated by Mr. R. D. Kirkham. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Robinson's nomination was withdrawn.

Mr. C. A. Dunning was nominated by Mr. A. E. Partridge.

Mr. A. E. Partridge was nominated by Mr. Hunter. At the request of the nominee Mr. Partridge's nomination was withdrawn.

Dr. T. Hill was nominated by Mr. E. P. Emsley.

Mr. A. G. Hawkes was nominated by Mr. Hunter.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. Dunning, on behalf of the scrutineers, announced that Mr. J. A. Maharg had been elected president.

SCRUTINEERS APPOINTED

The chairman appointed Messrs. Evans, Knox and Fitzgerald to act as scrutineers for the election.

NEW PRESIDENT INTRODUCED

The chairman then introduced Mr. J. A. Maharg, the newly-elected president to the convention.

Mr. Maharg thanked the delegates for the honor they had conferred on him.

MR. MCKENZIE SPEAKS

The chairman then called upon Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

Mr. McKenzie conveyed the greeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association to the convention, and congratulated the grain growers on the position they have attained in the eyes of the world. He gave some instances showing why some interests were opposed to the reciprocity agreement and in reference to the milling industry said that flour which sold wholesale in Winnipeg at \$2.90 per 100 lbs. could be secured in Glasgow or Manchester at \$2.50. As the freight averaged 50c. per 100 lbs. this meant that the wholesalers of Glasgow and Montreal were securing this flour at about \$2 per 100 lbs. While this was bad enough, the retail figures were even worse, for a seven pound sack of flour, which cost thirty cents in Toronto, could be secured for twenty-two cents in Glasgow or Manchester, while the consumer of Winnipeg had to pay thirty-five cents for the same article.

NOMINATIONS FOR DISTRICT DIRECTORS

The chairman then called for nominations for District directors.

DISTRICT No. 1

Mr. Edward Crane, on behalf of district No. 1, nominated Mr. Jas. Robinson of Walpole. There being no other nominations the secretary cast a ballot in favor of Mr. Robinson and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 2

Mr. J. A. Maharg, on behalf of district No. 2, nominated Mr. J. R. Simmons, of Fairville. There being no other nominations the secretary cast a ballot in favor of Mr. Simmons and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 3

Mr. W. Simpson, moved that Mr. T. Wood, of Covington, be director for district No. 3. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Wood and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 5

Mr. Strome, on behalf of district No. 5, nominated Mr. W. B. Fells, of Dundurn. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Fells and he was declared elected.

RESULT OF POLL ANNOUNCED

The chairman then called on Mr. Knox to announce the result of the election for vice-president.

Mr. Knox, on behalf of the scrutineers, announced that Mr. C. A. Dunning had been elected vice-president.

DISTRICT No. 6

Mr. Gifford, on behalf of District No. 6, nominated Dr. T. Hill, of Kinley. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Dr. T. Hill, and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 7

Mr. H. J. Edgington, on behalf of district No. 7, nominated Mr. Thos. Cochrane of Melfort. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Cochrane and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 8

Mr. E. C. Paul, on behalf of District No. 8, nominated Mr. A. Knox, of Prince Albert. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Knox and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 9

Mr. L. Larson, on behalf of District No. 9, nominated Mr. A. J. Greensill, of Ahlholm. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Greensill and he was declared elected.

DISTRICT No. 4

The chairman announced that as Mr. C. A. Dunning, the nominee for District No. 4 had been elected vice-president, the delegates from the district would meet at 1.30 o'clock to choose a director for the district.

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Nominations for directors at large were then received and resulted as follows:—

Mr. F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, was nominated by Mr. Simpson.
Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, was nominated by Mr. Bradley.
Mr. Geo. Langley, of Maymont, was nominated by Mr. Lawless.
Mr. A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, was nominated by Mr. Dunning.
Mr. C. M. Hamilton, of Mt. Taggart, was nominated by Mr. Smith.
Mr. F. C. Tate, of Regina, was nominated by Mr. Simpson.
Mr. E. M. Beaumonte, of Dundurn, was nominated by Mr. Hordern.
Mr. T. Conlon, of Moose Jaw, was nominated by Mr. Darrell.
Mr. J. Evans, of Nutana, was nominated by Mr. Goulden.
Mr. W. Noble, of Oxbow, was nominated by Dr. Hill. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Noble's nomination was withdrawn.
Mr. D. Railton, of Sintaluta, was nominated by Mr. Smith. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Railton's nomination was withdrawn.
Mr. F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, was nominated by Mr. Knox. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Gates' nomination was withdrawn.
Mr. G. H. McKague, of Fertile Valley, was nominated by Mr. Ogilvie.
Mr. H. Dorrell, of Moose Jaw, was nominated by Mr. Langford. At the request of the nominee, Mr. Donnell's nomination was withdrawn.
Mr. W. J. Vancise, of Grand Coulee, was nominated by Mr. Wanamaker.
Mr. J. B. Musselman, of Cupar, was nominated by Mr. Collier.
Mr. A. J. Bradley, of Milestone, was nominated by Mr. Downey.
Mr. A. W. Thompson, of Strassburg, was nominated by Mr. Fancher.
The chairman then declared the convention adjourned till two o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The convention was called to order at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon with President Gates in the chair.

NOMINATION FOR DISTRICT No. 4

Mr. C. Dunning, on behalf of District No. 4 nominated Mr. J. F. Reid, of Orcadia, as director. There being no other nominations a ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Reid and he was declared elected.

REPORT OF OTTAWA DELEGATION

Dr. T. Hill presented a report of the Ottawa delegation to the convention. Dr. Hill moved and Mr. St. John seconded:—That the report be adopted as read. Carried. The ballots were then distributed for voting for directors at large and on same being collected, pending the report of the scrutineers, the business of the convention was proceeded with.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Mr. Gates, on behalf of Mr. Maharg, chairman of the Life Membership Fund committee, presented the report of this committee. Mr. Gates moved and Mr. Clark seconded:—That the report be adopted as read. Carried.

The consideration of resolutions was then taken up.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Mr. Clayton moved and Mr. Greenwood seconded:—

"Whereas no satisfaction has been obtained regarding government operation of terminal elevators,

"Therefore be it resolved that we reaffirm our former positions, and demand government operation of all terminals."

On the question being put the resolution was declared carried unanimously.

TARIFF

Mr. J. Graham moved and Mr. Langford seconded:—

"Whereas the present tariff is a protective tariff, and
"Whereas the manufacturing industries of Canada are long since past the need of such protection, and

"Whereas such protection unduly discriminates against the agriculturalist,
"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan approve of the position taken by the Ottawa delegation and accept nothing but immediate reduction of tariff with free trade the ultimate aim of legislation,

"Whereas the finances of the country must always be provided for and free trade would mean the wiping out of the revenue,

"Therefore be it resolved that the financial needs of the country be met by a direct tax on land values,"

AMENDMENT

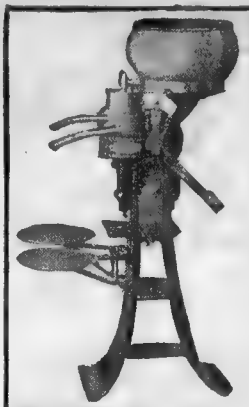
Mr. Gabriel moved as an amendment and Mr. McKague seconded,—

That the words "land values" where they occur in the last line of said resolution be struck out, and the words "all wealth" be inserted therein in place thereof."

In the discussion which ensued Messrs. Gabriel, Mr. McKague, Clayton, Evans and Partridge took part, and on the question being put the amendment was declared defeated.

The original motion was then put and declared carried unanimously.

Continued on Page 22



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This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

COST OF TARIFF TO FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—Below are a few figures of the actual cost of the tariff to me during the last three years. These figures are not mere guess work, as I have been in the habit of keeping accounts ever since I started farming in 1890.

Year	Commodity	Actual money paid	Duty paid
1910	Implements and repairs	\$ 418.10	\$ 85.96
	Clothes	45.95	13.94
	Groceries, sugar, dried fruits	132.85	39.75
	1909 Implements and repairs	\$ 535.30	\$112.14
1909	Clothes	115.90	20.56
	Groceries, etc.	96.15	28.84
1908	Implements and repairs	\$ 848.30	\$177.06
	Clothes	27.60	9.66
	Groceries, etc.	103.40	29.81

Divide this by 3 .. \$2,323.55 \$517.52
Average toll per year, \$172.50.

What duty I have paid on lumber during that time I do not know, but I have used between \$400 and \$500 in the last three years. I took the duties out of The Guide of November 23 and lumber is not stated. I might say that I am a bachelor and am not running a big farm; have about 200 acres of crop on an average each year. You can easily see that for a man with a family the items clothes and groceries would be bigger. I think that as it costs me \$172.50 per year, a man running no bigger farm but with a family of five or six would pay not less than \$250 for this iniquitous system.

I see Mr. Fielding says we farmers must be prepared to give and take. I have an idea we must do most of the giving, if not all, and the manufacturers do all the taking. I always notice when the give and take arguments come up we are expected to do all the giving and the other fellows all the taking. He also says that we must be prepared to bear our share of the burden of the country. Well, are we not, and a jolly sight more? Is not \$172.50 per year a fair share of the burden, to say nothing of municipal taxes? I think I am about right when I state that about 20 per cent. of this \$172.50 goes to the government, or \$37.50 per year, and that leaves \$135 for my contribution to build up those "infant industries." As I have been on the farm 20 years the total would be \$2,700. This I consider a conservative estimate, as the duty on farm implements, I think, used to be higher. Can any manufacturer say he helped us build up our farms to the tune of 27 cents, let alone \$2,700? It strikes me I have done my share (and others have contributed a far bigger share,) and it is time I had a chance to do a little taking, although I do not ask them (any more than the rest of us) for any more than equal justice. I do not and have never yet read where any of us even did want them to tax themselves for our benefit, although turn about would be fair play. They have had a good long innings. I suppose if I called my contribution of \$2,700 charity they would be highly indignant. But by what right are they allowed to levy toll from us? Are they any better citizens? Are they doing any more to build up the country? And now after all these years they consent with a very bad grace to ease up on the toll by

lowering the duty on binders, etc., 2½ per cent., and on plows, etc., 5 per cent., which will figure out to me the magnificent sum of about \$20 per year and a toll of \$152.50 instead of \$172.50, and my contribution to them per year will be \$122.50 instead of \$135. I consider this an insult, but I had better conclude before I get too spiteful, only it is hard at times to grin and bear it. C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

LESSONS FROM SWITZERLAND

Editor, Guide:—Having followed the discussions in The Guide with much interest on Direct Legislation, and seeing Mr. Thompson's request for information in regard to Switzerland in the matter of measures submitted and percentages of votes cast, I submit the following:

The Swiss government bears the cost of the Referendum, and the expense

pirations must sooner or later go to smash on the threatening rock of demagogism. The Swiss form of Referendum requiring a law to be submitted to the people requires 30,000 votes. The following is the percentage of voting on certain laws which were submitted to this Referendum:

1. To establish a Swiss Federal Bank, 63 per cent.*
2. State purchase of railways, 78 per cent.
3. State insurance, sickness and accidents, 66 per cent.*
4. Customs tariff, 72 per cent.
5. Army penal law, 50 per cent.*

*Proposals rejected.

To say that the Referendum cannot be applied to this country is to cast a slur on the citizens and also upon the administrative and organizing capacity of the parliamentary returning officers.

FRANK WALKER.

Hanson P.O., Sask.

P.E. ISLAND IN LINE

Editor, Guide:—As a delegate to the recent farmers' convention at Ottawa I take a deep interest in the questions affecting the West. In fact I may say affecting the welfare of the whole Dominion. I am at present in Prince Edward Island, and while we had no delegate representing the Island province at Ottawa, I believe they are heart and hand with us in a great many of the reforms proposed at that convention. I am enclosing a clipping from the Summerside Pioneer, which I think fairly well represents the sentiments of a majority of the people of this Island on the tariff question. Organization is the one thing needed here. Wishing you every success in the grand work in which you are engaged.

FRED. J. WELLS.

Alberton, P.E.I., January 20, 1911.

The following is the clipping sent by Mr. Wells:



The wreck at Valley River Bridge, Boughen Bros. Outfit

for about 650,000 votes is only about \$24,000. The Referendum softens the harshness of the party spirit. Curti, a well-known authority, says: "The most absolute peace prevails over the whole country on voting day. The Referendum is therefore a very tranquil instrument for the arrangement of public affairs. A majestic calm is associated with it. The minority cannot revolt against the decisions thus confirmed. Roma locuta est. The measures accepted by the Referendum, i.e., sanctioned by the majority of the people, have a greater vitality in the people's consciousness than the simple decrees of a representative council. The progress accomplished through the Referendum is an intellectual gain which can never be withdrawn. The Swiss government does not resign when its measures are defeated by the electors. No parliamentary dissolution can be caused by the result of the Referendum. No leader in either house of parliament has anything to fear from an adverse verdict of the people. To all those moderate men in the state who wish to soften the asperities and get rid of the worst evils of the party system, the Referendum offers a sound remedy."

A. M. Thompson, writing in The Clarion, says: "The Referendum compels the people to think and that is what we want to get at. We realize that unless democratic intelligence and democratic methods of government accomplish the development of our economic schemes, our work and our as-

TARIFF FIGURES WANTED

Our readers will be much interested in the letter written by Mr. Watkins in this issue. He has estimated what the tariff has cost him for the past three years, and figures it out at \$172.50. We should be glad to have five hundred farmers send us similar lists, only more in detail if possible, of their purchases during one year and the amount the tariff cost them on their purchases. A copy of the tariff act can be secured free by writing the Customs Department, House of Commons, Ottawa, and in this act will be found the exact duties charged on articles. It can be taken for granted that the tariff charge is about the same upon Canadian-made and imported goods, except that the duty collected on the Canadian-made goods is collected by the manufacturers. We do not believe that any tariff literature can be secured that will be as good as letters such as Mr. Watkins'. We hope our readers will be very careful not to exaggerate their figures, but will give them as nearly accurate as possible. The plain facts are sufficient to substantiate the farmers' case.—The Editor.

we would see any radical changes in the tariff of either country, as the hostile interests were so well organized and so powerful both at Ottawa and Washington. He looked for a slight reduction and readjustment in the tariffs of both countries, that was all.

At the close of the lecture a discussion arose in which many took part and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved that the electors of Cape Traverse without distinction of party lines approve of free trade between Canada and the United States in agricultural products and agricultural machinery;

"Resolved that cream separators and gasoline engines imported from the United States should be placed on the free list."

WANTS INFORMATION

Editor, Guide:—I would like an explanation re government elevators as to how farmers are to dispose of grain in lesser quantities than car lots in places where there are government elevators only. I, as a grain grower, a subscriber to The Guide, a shareholder in G.G.G. Co., and a supporter of the same, think there is a very important provision left out in the controlling thoughts of those men at the wheel. At the recent convention in Brandon there was a boast of the elevators being kept open all winter for the grain trade, but the operators could not buy a load. The time has come when the grain will have to be marketed to make room for seed cleaning and perhaps not half a car lot left. Three or four neighbors will have as many different grades. Would some of those farmers so well pleased with government elevators explain this point to CLOUDED VISION?

PLAIN STATEMENTS

Editor, Guide:—I am a reader of The Guide and consider it the best paper published in Canada today. The letters in the mail bag are just splendid. Mr. Robert L. Scott's letter to Mr. Thompson in the issue of January 18 is most convincing. It is really a masterpiece. I consider Mr. Partridge's scheme of a people's road to Hudson's Bay sound and practicable. I think Mr. Partridge voices the sentiments of the whole West when he objects to the road being handed over to a private company. And I for myself, "better no road to Hudson's Bay than one operated by such grafters as Mackenzie & Mann." I think we should be ready by next Dominion election and see that our own men are elected to parliament. We want men in the House of Commons, not politicians and tricksters. The latter have been there too long. We have had now to date about thirty years of misrule in Canada. Eighteen years of Conservative misrule, followed by fourteen years of

liberal misrule. I have no faith in either of the once great parties, liberal and conservative. As Mr. Evans puts it, it is just one party called by two names. The statement of the late Goldwin Smith that Macdonald and Laurier were manipulators, not statesmen, can be equally applied to Laurier and Borden and is the truest statement that was ever made in Canada. I was born and raised in Ontario and know how both parties used to buy votes for from one to five dollars apiece. I voted at the election of 1896 and helped to put Laurier where he is. My father was a life-long Liberal, and of course we always supported the great party of reform, but, alas! the reforms have never come about yet, or never will until we send men to Ottawa who will put principles before party and demand the just rights of the people.

MICHAEL FORAN.

Unity, Sask.

THE RECIPROCAL TARIFF

Editor, GUIDE:—The reciprocal tariff, I think, Mr. Editor, will be of immense benefit to Manitoba. The States cannot use all their product. They have to send a lot of stuff to Britain are we then going to send our wheat to the states and take less cash for it? We would be fools if we did. The gardeners, what are they howling about. They are on the ground, surely when they swaggar that they can grow as good stuff as they can do and have no long and high rates to pay, they are snug, pocketing that. As for the reduction on implements, I think it is a perfect insult, but we have that largely in our own hands. Get the Hudson's Bay opened up and then we will be a thousand miles nearer Britain, the market for our produce. The route is open the whole year round except a while in the spring when the bergs are coming down the Fox Channel, and close up the mouth about six weeks, something like the St. Lawrence.

JAMES MILLIKEN.

Foch Farm.

FARMERS' DEMANDS IGNORED

Editor, GUIDE:—According to the result of the recent tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States, the demands of the farmers of Canada have been defiantly ignored on the leading issue in their appeal—that of free trade on agricultural implements, the real live issue in all the leading resolutions brought out, and unanimously carried, by at least the farmers' parliaments in the three Prairie Provinces, since the sitting of the Royal Commission some years ago. And despite the fact, that both East and West have recently waited on the Dominion government, in the form of a representative delegation, at considerable expense, the said delegation unanimously endorsing the policy of reciprocity with our neighbors to the south, on agricultural implements, no definite promise was forthcoming in answer to their prayers. An answer on the other hand evasive and non committal. But the farmers are getting fed up on smooth talk in honeyed accents, they are coming to the conclusion that they have been bled and betrayed long enough. It is obviously apparent that the manufacturers are the agriculturalists strongest and most stubborn antagonists. The purport of some of our ministers' speeches before that august body (the manufac-

turers) in very recent years, and the subsequent tariff arrangement goes to prove the above. Fellow farmers, how much longer are we going to be led by the nose and subjected to such privation and humiliation? The way to liberty is open, let us grasp the opportunity. Direct Legislation, in other words, government of the people, by the people and for the people is our only resort. If we espouse this cause our eventual success is assured. That the agriculturalists of Canada are not slow to show their appreciation for favors granted is evidenced by the numerous favorable opinions expressed in the press re the recent tariff arrangement, but are they justified in accepting only a part of their natural rights? In closing I wish to congratulate THE GUIDE for the stand they have taken, and strongly recommend the above paper to all agriculturalists as the best farmers' friend published in the land.

G. V. McARTHUR.

Lauder, Man.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of Jan. 18th an article of a Belgian co-operative magazine held my attention. It stated that the Russian department of commerce is preparing a bill whose object is to foster organizing and administering co-operative societies for the sale of grain and by doing away with the middlemen giving freer market and better prices to the grain growers. Sir, if such is the case it jars the nerves of a Britisher who has always believed with an almost religious fervor that he belonged to the leading race and lived in the most progressive portion of the most progressive Empire, this old world has ever been permitted to see. Alas, that Russian, the so-called home of despotism and tyranny, should without vote, delegations, petitions or pleading by such enlightened conduct set the pace for Canadian 20th Century democracy, (falsely so-called). Little Denmark and Switzerland put us to shame in these matters and we should follow the example of that wise bird the ostrich and hide our heads out of sight.

R. D. CASEY.

Belle Plaine, Sask.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Editor, GUIDE:—I have just received my GUIDE of Jan. 25th and among the many good things I find in it, is two letters, one from Mr. Thos. Allcock, Belle Plaine, Sask., and one from Mr. F. Giffard, Maymont, Sask. When I read Mr. Allcock's letter I decided not to make any reply, but when I read Mr. Giffard's, I felt constrained to reply, as Mr. G. really accused me of lying. In my article to THE GUIDE of Jan. 4th (which Mr. Giffard takes exception to) I quoted an extract from the preamble to the constitution of the U. S. which states as a "Self evident fact that all men are

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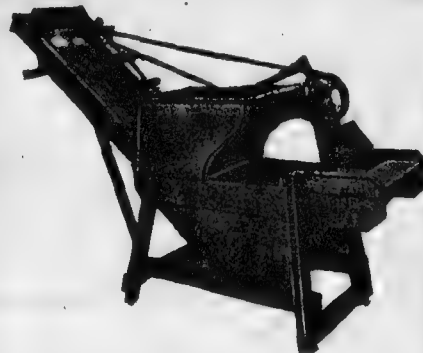
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created free and equal" and Mr. Giffard positively states that it is "nowhere to be found in the constitution of the United States." I have not a copy of the said constitution available at present, but I will state this, that in the 30 years that I was actively engaged in reform work in the U. S. I have frequently used that quotation on the public platform and not one man has ever denied accepting it as part of the constitution, but here in Canada I am taken to task for using a quotation purporting it to be a part of the U. S. constitution when as he says it is not "found there." Now I repeat that the preamble to the constitution of the U. S. states as a "Self-evident fact

that all men are created free and equal that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights amongst which is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and if Mr. G. cannot find it there, well I would suspect him of purblindness, but when Mr. G. states that "The great nation has contributed nearly one million to the population of Canada," I can fully agree with him, for I am aware that they contributed many thousands of U. S. loyalists that settled the Eastern part of our Dominion, and of course has added many thousands to our Western population (your humble correspondent being one of them) but why did both ends of our Dominion receive these many thousands if conditions were so sublime south of the "40 parallel"? I will leave that to Mr. G. to tell. But I can tell Mr. G. that the thousands that have come to Canada, their forefathers had no say in the framing of the constitution of the U. S. for the men who did that were aristocrats, with one exception, and they used that flowery language quoted above, to quiet the people who were at that time in a state of rebellion against the new constituted authority, and the windy document never was submitted to, or ratified by a majority vote of the people, and only 6 states adopted it without any qualification, while the remaining 7 in adopting it, recommended amendments ranging from 4 by South Carolina, to 82 by New York, and one of "Uncle Sam's" prominent men (and who never was connected with any labor organization) declared that it was a "contract with hell." I have never found fault with the constitution but with the not complying with it, and although Mr. G. states that it has withstood all and every vicissitude without material change in 124 years, why it had 15 straight amendments to it 40 years ago and I do not remember how many since. Now, Mr. Editor, I will conclude by just merely noticing Mr. Alcock. In my article referring to the delegates from the West to Ottawa, I never had any intention to cast the slightest reflection on them. I personally know several of the men, have met them in our Grain Growers' conventions, and I am sure that a finer body of men, or more intelligent, never visited Ottawa or Washington either.

Respectfully,
WM. NESBITT, Sr.

Tessier, Sask.

Note—The following extract from the Declaration of Independence may clear the air. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

PLEDGING CANDIDATES

Editor, GUIDE:—After reading Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the farmers' delegation. It does not appear satisfactory although I believe it will prove profitable to us for sending the delegation to Ottawa. But when considering Sir Wilfrid the servant and us the master it leaves a lot to be desired. When the employee will not comply with the wishes of the employer the business will generally go to ruin. We would naturally turn towards R. L. Borden, but what do we find? It seems certain Sir Wilfrid never could have given us such a turn down without an understanding between Sir Wilfrid, the manufacturers, and R. L. Borden. In Sir Wilfrid's reply concerning the duty off manufactured goods it's a blank refusal of our greatest desire. What was Sir Wilfrid talking about, "Things not too bad?" Who said they were? What we want is equal justice. In face of these things what is our best mode of procedure? Here is my idea. First, formulate a general policy by getting the views of each branch of the Association. Second, that no Grain Grower support the candidate for parliament that does not accept that policy. Thirdly, that we try to bring the Eastern provinces stronger into line. Now, sir, here seems the problem. Will the liberals or conservatives accept the man who pledges to our policy, assuming that our policy is similar to that presented at Ottawa? This I believe will depend upon how united the farmers of the Dominion are upon our policy.

T. E. LLOYD.

Grandview, Man.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Editor, GUIDE:—Week by week as one peruses the columns of THE GUIDE, one gleams many helpful suggestions as to



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how the farmers can better their position by working together. Sir, may I say a few words with regard to certain local branches of the S.G.G.A.? It appears that there are several local branches which are quite dormant, although they are completely organized. Take for example my own town. There is here, I believe, a branch of the S.G.G.A. I have lived here over a year within five miles of town, but am not aware of the name of even one of the officers of the branch. Once a year they have a banquet, after that you hear no more of them for another year. I am not aware whether they sent a delegate to Ottawa, or whether they are sending one to the convention. This is a prosperous and thickly populated district and could gather a large body of local men. Is it not the duty of the officers of a union to canvass for members? or if not, should they not elect certain

among their members to go round canvassing? And should they not occasionally report their doings in the columns of THE GUIDE? It appears that there are 8 other branches in just the same state. I believe that these dormant or "lazy" branches do far more harm than good. The S.G.G.A. would attain its ideals far sooner if all its local members especially officers would wake up and get a move on. Maymont. C. H. R.

REVISE JAMAICAN TARIFF

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 14.—At the opening of the legislature to-day, Sir Sidney Oliver predicted an early revision of the tariff and a reduction in the duty on flour, biscuits and other food stuffs, owing to the prosperous condition of the island. Provisions will be made for railway extension and the development of the interior.



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To appreciate our values it is necessary not only to see the goods, but also to submit them to the tests of time and wear. Unscrupulous manufacturers can cheapen up on the linings and workmanship of ready-to-wear garments to the extent of dollars and the customer will be none the wiser. To overcome this, we established factories of our own, where we could inspect every detail of the construction of our Clothing, both for Men and Women. Now we feel we can honestly recommend it in the full assurance that it will be found thoroughly satisfactory.

Then again we wanted to sell our goods at the very lowest possible prices, and that was another reason for going into the manufacturing business. In that way we eliminated middlemen's profits and were able to fix prices at just a small advance on the cost of production.

Our Mail Order business grew rapidly also, especially in the West. To give the people of the West the prompt service that they desired, and deserved, we established in Winnipeg. That brought us five days nearer our customers, and our efforts for more than five years have been directed to improving our service and studying the needs of this country at close range.

All this places us in a unique position. By knowing the needs of the people we can supply their wants. By ourselves manufacturing most of the goods we sell, we know that they are honestly made and dependable. By being satisfied with small profits, we give values that cannot be equalled in Canada.

The range of goods we handle comprises almost everything that is required in the home or for the individual, and everything must measure up to the EATON standard; and besides, our customers take no risks. Anything that is not satisfactory can be returned to us at our expense and we will promptly refund the purchase money, together with any transportation charges that were paid on the unsatisfactory goods. This places the Mail Order buyer in the same position as those who make personal purchases.

OUR CATALOGUE DESCRIBES AND ILLUSTRATES THE GOODS WE SELL AND GIVES OUR PRICES. If you have not already received a copy, write without delay, and if you have received one, order without delay, for remember there is always an advantage in first choice.



THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Farm Miscellany

FORAGE CROPS

J. E. Colonsay, Sask.—My pasture is limited and seems to get bare about August. What feed would you advise me to raise to take the place of pasture for five milk cows, say from the middle of August to December?

Ans.—We strongly recommend corn as a silo crop and it is also of considerable value for summer feed. If pastures were cut up sharply with the disk before the June rains come, disking both ways and seeding seven or eight pounds of clover used per acre, the pasture could be thickened up and made much more valuable for the summer. For forage crops peas and oats are excellent, sowing from half a bushel to three pecks of oats and one and a half to two bushels of peas per acre, sowing at intervals of two weeks. This is for soiling—cutting and feeding not pasturing. Early sowing of this mixture is ready to feed in July. It can be figured that a crop can be ready to feed in from 50 to 60 days after sowing. The mixture may be sown up to July. Two acres will produce feed for about five cows.

HAILED BARLEY FIELD

K. L. W., Wapella, Sask.—What is the best to do for a field in the Spring that had barley last year half of which when ripe was hailed out? The land is good and the barley is good.

Ans.—If you intend to grow any other grain than barley we would advise you to cultivate your ground with the disk or the spring-tooth cultivator early in the spring so as the seeds threshed out by the hail will all germinate; you may then plow the land and sow to wheat, oats, etc., packing and harrowing the soil well. If you wish to grow another crop of barley you may plow the land fairly shallow in the spring and after the seed comes up if it is too thick give the land a stroke of the harrows once or twice to thin out the grain. Of course if you do this your field will be ripe the latter part of July as barley when sown early ripens much quicker than wheat or oats.

INSTRUCTIONS IN CURING PORK

Editor, GUIDE.—Could you publish through the columns of your paper a good method for curing pork, either pickled or dry salt, also for sugar-cured and smoked bacon?

Ans.—One's success in securing pork that is palatable, and that will be relished when it reaches the table, depends largely upon the method of curing it. All meat that is to go into the curing vessel must be thoroughly cooled before it is packed. It is also well to let it cool thoroughly before attempting to cut into convenient pieces, because it is firmer and can be cut into much smoother pieces than when it is warm.

Pork may be dry-salted, or cured in brine; the latter is the most desirable for average farm conditions, because it requires less attention and takes up less room. When pork is dry-cured it is necessary to re-handle the meat and rub it several times with the curing materials used. With the brine process, the meat is put in the vessel, the brine poured over it; and it will not be necessary to handle it again until it is ready to be taken out and smoked.

In cutting the pork, trim all parts smoothly, and remove all acraggy portions; as they can be used to advantage for sausage-meat while fresh, but are wasted if put through the curing process. In trimming the hams and shoulders, expose as little of the lean meat as is necessary, because the action of the salt while in process of curing will make the lean meat hard.

After all pieces of meat have been properly cooled and trimmed, take each piece separately and rub it all over with salt, and lay it aside for 24 hours. After the salt has been absorbed, pack it into a vessel—syrup barrel or any kind of a barrel that has been properly cleaned. Pack the meat in tightly, putting the hams and shoulders at the bottom. Weigh it, for each 100 pounds of meat, 10 pounds of salt, four pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of salt-petre. Dissolve this in four gallons of boiling water. Stir it well, so that all the salt and sugar will

be dissolved. Let it stand until cool and then pour over the meat. This amount of water should be sufficient to well cover the meat in the vessel. Put a round wooden cover over the top, and weight it down with a stone, so as to keep all the meat under the brine, but if not sufficient brine, add enough to cover the meat. Put the vessel away in some cool place, and let it stand from six to eight weeks, when the meat will be ready to be taken out of the brine and smoked or used. It may be left in the brine for a longer time if desired.

The use of sugar in brine keeps the lean meat from getting hard, and also adds a sweet flavor to the meat. The small amount of salt-petre is used to retain the natural color of the meat.

HOW WE SUMMER FALLOW

Editor, GUIDE.—During the last number of years we have practically cut out the summer fallow and raised a crop of barley which I think is equally as good a summer fallow as leaving the land for summer plowing. The course we follow may help to solve the situation and advance mixed farming, which Manitoba must sooner or later adopt. In looking over the average yield of wheat per acre during the last twenty years we find that our yields are becoming less and the quality of our wheat one year with another is not so good as in former years. The kernel is not as uniform in size and many other things which show that all wheat-growing is not what nature intended. Our method as we have followed for many years is as follows:

On old land which has been seeded to wheat we in the following spring return to oats, plowing about four inches deep, harrowing at least three times and when the grain is covering the ground it is rolled with a good land-roller. During the fall and winter months we get out all our manure, and after the wheat seeding we take the coulter of our plows which work more satisfactorily, harrowing every night and so on till the field is finished. If the spring is very early we generally leave the seeding of barley for a few days till the weeds get a start, then we harrow once or twice before seeding. The kind of barley we recommend is six rowed Mensury. If the seed is good and plump we recommend sowing at least one and three-quarter bushels per acre and about two inches deep. After seeding things are left for a few days till the grain begins to sprout, and then at least two strokes of a light harrow are given.

After the barley is covering the ground about four or five inches we roll it with a good heavy land-roller. We have had good yields which are here given for the last few years; in 1909 we seeded forty-seven acres of land to barley. Returns are as follows: Barley—number of bushels 1200 or 25½ per acre. In the spring of 1910 we seeded this same land to wheat, sowing about six pecks of wheat per acre. Returns, at time of threshing 900 bushels or 19 bushels per acre. Wheat graded No. 2 Nor. with ½ per cent. dockage. In 1910 we seeded 32 acres of land in the same manner. Returns from machine 999 bushels or 33 bushels per acre. The grain was plump, bright and clean. As soon as grain was dry we stacked and plowed and in two weeks the field was covered with a nice growth of barley which had shelled during handling. The number of days maturing averages from seventy-four to seventy-nine or eighty-five days. In the spring, we intend seeding about 19 acres of corn for feed. This in the same manner will leave the ground ready for wheat the following season.

If this method meets with your approval any questions from individual farmers will be answered promptly.

ED. W. MCCONNELL.

Hamiota, Man.

FODDER CORN

Editor, GUIDE.—I will try and give you my experience re fodder corn as asked for in THE GUIDE of Dec. 21st issue. In the first place I am originally from the state of Kansas, and in that state corn is one of the leading cereals, and so of course I was anxious to see if corn would grow in this country sufficient

for fodder. It was in the spring of 1906 that I arrived here at Elbow, and of course there was no land that I thought was in proper condition to plant corn. But rather than not experiment, I decided to plant the corn in green breaking (all that I had then). So I took the axe in one hand and the corn in the other and went after it. I would cut a hole in the sod and put in the corn and then tramped on it as I went to the next hill. I planted about two acres this way, and to my surprise I had a very nice crop of fodder. It grew up to about five feet high and had tasseled and commenced to put out shoots when the frost got it and so I cut it down and it made nice feed. I have grown the squaw corn every year since and have had plenty of roasting ears. But this coming year I am going to plant about twenty acres for fodder purposes. I am going to get a Lister, the same kind of a machine we used in Kansas for planting the corn. I am convinced that we can grow fodder corn here to a standstill. I shall give you a report of my success or failure whichever it is, this coming fall.

S. H. LARMER.

Elbow, Sask.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Editor, GUIDE.—A short time ago E. J. Fream handed me some sample copies of THE GUIDE, in one of which I noticed a few remarks on the dairy breeds of cattle, and in speaking of their long-established habit of heavy milking in comparison with the dairy Shorthorn it seemed to infer that the Shorthorn dairy was of recent date and not established as a dairy breed. Now I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the strain of cattle from which the beef Shorthorn was derived was an old dairy strain which was kept in the valleys and dales of Yorkshire and the northern counties of England for hundreds of years by the dairy farmers and monks whose monasteries were generally kept in some rich valley, as their ruins now show, where there was a good running stream of pure water. The monks had an eye to the material as well as the ethereal and were generally in possession of several glebe farms where they raised provisions to supply the well-stocked larder. All this is changed now, the reformation came, the monks are gone, the revenues dispersed, the monasteries demolished or in ruins but the breed of dairy cattle still remains and from them have been selected a strain of beef cattle known as the pedigreed Shorthorn.

Now some years ago the dairy men noticing the success attained in the show ring by these Shorthorn brothers and thinking to improve the quality of their dairy herds bought beef bulls from the best approved families but it turned out to be a mistake for though they did improve the quality of the animal so far as beef and symmetry is concerned, they lost considerable of the milk-producing propensity, and so lest the dairy type of Shorthorn be lost a society was formed having for its object the continuation and development of the dairy properties; and if I mistake not these cattle have been drawn largely from the Duchess tribe established by the late Thomas Bates of Kirkcubrighton, who commenced operations about the year 1800 and always kept prominently in view the milking quality of his cattle, hence we have three great families of Shorthorn cattle in the old land, viz; the original unpedigreed stock, the pedigree Shorthorn of beef type and the latest development of pedigree Shorthorn for dairy purposes.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Penhold, Alta.

MORE ABOUT QUACK GRASS

Editor, GUIDE.—Re the eradication of quack grass in your issue of the 4th instant, I would like to state the method I have employed in dealing with this grass.

The soil here is a black loam with clay subsoil and quack grass is frequently found in low spots throughout the field.

Spring plowing is hard on this grass, while summer fallowing fails to have the desired effect. I plow shallow in the spring, this checks the growth. Then in July I plow deep, five or six inches. This turns up the roots to the sun. I allow this to remain till dried out before working up when it may be disked in order to cut up the sod; and harrowed and packed as ordinary summer fallow.

If the land is treated in this manner in our locality in the year in which we wish to summer fallow, there will be no

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Here are some of our specials:
Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c, new velvet finish, fit any machine, last forever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported English records now ready.
Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison, Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only.
Four Minute Indestructible Records, 85c.
Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c.
Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10.
Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 80,000 records; 46 styles of pianos.

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W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids, Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

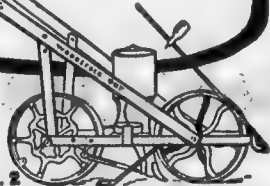
THE GUIDE "BREEDERS" DIRECTORY IS GROWING. If you have stock for sale, try it; it costs little and the results are good.

'The "BACON"'

Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogues.

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PLANTER CO.
Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2



extra work required on it while cropping, to produce good crops.

One season will not entirely destroy this grass but I find that it is disappearing and that it is not necessary to miss a crop in order to secure good results. Hepburn, Sask. R. R. H.

FAT STOCK FEEDING METHODS

The following are statements of the methods of feeding and feed used by winners in the Herdsman's competition at the Provincial Fat Stock Show held April 5th to 8th, 1910, at Calgary.

Mr. Wm. White, herdsman for Jno. Ramsay, Priddis, winner of first prize:

The following is a list of feed consumed per day by champion Shorthorn steer "Second to None":

6 a.m.—1 gal. oat chop, 2 lb. linseed cake.
1 p.m.—1 gal. boiled barley, 1 gal. chopped green feed (mixed).

5 p.m.—1 gal. oat and barley chop, 1 gal. chopped green feed, steamed, with hot water. Hay and water ad lib.

Last month fed $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. oat chop and 2 lb. linseed cake at 8 p.m. extra.

Mr. Henry Talbot, Lacombe, winner of second prize:

"I started to feed last November as much hay and green feed as the animal would eat. Also $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. chopped grain (two-thirds wheat and barley and one-third oats) twice a day. In December increased the chop to 5 lb. twice a day. In January $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. three times a day. In February 5 lb., and in March 6 lb. three times a day. After that increased it just as he would stand it. He was let out to water twice a day; and kept in a box stall."

Mr. T. Croxford, Airdrie, winner of first prize best female beef dressed carcass, "Crimson Snow-ball," purebred Shorthorn, aged 2 years:

"I fed her three times a day barley and oat chop and bran mixed, also a little flax seed meal, green feed and hay. She dressed 640 lb., which I think is the highest record of any heifer of that age in Alberta."

Mr. H. W. Watkins, Olds, winner of first prize as feeder of the best sheep dressed carcass:

"Sheep were out on grass until well on into the winter, and during winter were fed green oat straw and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. oats per head per day, what they would eat, up clean and a few turnips on all fine days. All feed raised on the farm. This is the best way I know of from a feeder's and consumer's standpoint."

Indian Suit

FREE

BOYS' or GIRLS'

The above picture gives an idea of the ELEGANT BOYS' INDIAN SUIT we are giving away absolutely free. It is trimmed in true Indian Fashion and is made of very best material. Suit consists of Head Dress with Feathers, Buttoned Vest and Jacket, and Trousers. We also give a GIRLS' INDIAN SUIT, consisting of Head Dress with Feathers, combination Vest and Jacket, and Skirt. Either one given free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our beautiful LITHO-ART POSTCARDS at 3 for 5c. Indian Bow and Arrows given free for selling \$2.00 worth. Postcards include Valentines, Easter Birthdays, St. Patrick's, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Greetings, Comics, etc., and are very fast sellers. Send for Postcards today, sell them, return money and we will send Suit or Bow and Arrows as you choose, postpaid, same day.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.
DEPT. 2, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Mr. W. E. Tees, of Tees, winner of first prize as feeder of best swine dressed carcass:

"While pigs are young, the principal feed they get is oat chop, and as they grow older I add a mixture of barley and oats, and in finishing or fattening my hogs they run to self feeder of barley chop. As I always feed cattle, these hogs have access to the run of the cattle yards, which is a great benefit to them. They also have free run to good spring water, but I never feed slops or cooked feed, so they are simply raised on dry chop feed and pure water, but have the run of the self feeder, which means that they are full of feed all the time."

STOCK PURCHASES

A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man., recently returned from Ontario with a carload of stock, consisting of 43 head of Leicesters, one Berkshire sow and three Clydesdale mares. The Leicesters are mostly young ewes, heavy in lamb to the best stud rams in Ontario. These were selected with the view of furnishing choice foundation stock to Western breeders. The Berkshire sow is a very choice one. She was first in a class of eighteen at the last winter fair at Guelph, and is heavy in pig.

THE SNOW'S MESSAGE

By Arthur J. Chatterton, Belle Plaine, Sask. Just a single flake of snow,

Sailing in the air,
Carried when the breezes blow
Here, there, anywhere.

Flake with fellow-flake unite,
Still add flake to flake,
Earth's drab hue gives place to white
Then a drift they make.

Now is seen the mighty force
That the snow contains;
Blocked the roads, o'erpowered the horse
Stopped the giant trains.

Moral? Does it need that pen
Bring it out at length?
'As with snowflakes, so with men
'Unity is strength.'

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation have arranged the following meetings to be addressed by F. J. Dixon, The meetings will be held under the auspices of local branches of the Grain Growers' Association:

Morden, Monday, Feb. 27th, afternoon and evening meetings; Manitou, Tuesday, Feb. 28th, afternoon and evening meetings; Pilot Mound, Wednesday, March 1st, afternoon meeting; Crystal City, Wednesday, March 1st, evening meeting; Mather, Thursday, March 2nd, afternoon meeting; Cartwright, Thursday, March 2nd, evening meeting; Killarney, Friday, March 3rd, afternoon and evening meetings; Ninga, Saturday, March 4th, afternoon meeting; Boissevain, Saturday, March 4th, evening meeting; Deloraine, Monday, March 6th, evening meeting; Medora, Tuesday, March 7th, afternoon meeting; Lyleton, Wednesday, March 8th, afternoon meeting; Pierson, Wednesday, March 8th, evening meeting; Broomhill, Thursday, March 9th, evening meeting; Melita, Friday, March 10th, afternoon and evening meetings; Lauder, Saturday, March 11th, afternoon meeting; Napinka, Saturday, March 11th, evening meeting; Hartney, Monday, March 13th, afternoon and evening meetings; Beresford, Tuesday, March 14th, evening meeting; Souris, Wednesday, March 15th, afternoon and evening meetings; Carroll, Thursday, March 16th, evening meeting; Stockton, Friday, March 17th, evening meeting; Nesbitt, Saturday, March 18th, afternoon meeting; Glenboro, Saturday, March 18th, evening meeting; Holland, Monday, March 20th, evening meeting; Cypress River, Tuesday, March 21st, afternoon meeting; Rathwell, Tuesday, March 21st, evening meeting; Treherne, Wednesday, March 22nd, afternoon meeting; Elm Creek, Wednesday, March 22nd, evening meeting; Starbuck, Thursday, March 23rd, evening meeting; Carman, Friday, March 24th, afternoon and evening meetings.

U. S. WEALTH PER CAPITA

Washington, Feb. 18.—The per capita wealth of the U. S., as based upon the new census figures, is \$34.43. Under the census of 1900 it was computed by the treasury department as \$35.10. According to the latest estimate the total amount of money now in circulation is \$3,211,550,465, as against \$3,125,586,720 a year ago. The increase is represented by the coinage of gold.

ALFALFA

Success or failure hinges largely on the strain you sow. We're marching in the front rank of this Alfalfa movement. Four years ago we enlisted the then unknown Montana Alfalfa. It has proven a hardy winter campaigner. But we warn you to keep your sentries alert against the uniform of Montana Alfalfa being worn by other than "the true MacKay." SOW THE TRUE MONTANA SEED; SOW THE TRUE TURKESTAN SEED



We have both, at \$27.50 and \$27.25 respectively, per 100 lbs. (bags included). If desired, we can get for you the TRUE GRIMM'S ALFALFA, obtainable only through the original source in Minnesota—the price is double. (Write us).

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The Wheat for the Western Farmers

EARLY PRODUCTIVE HIGH QUALITY

We advise every man to seed all he can get hold of. Every bushel will be wanted for seed next year at high prices. There's no better investment in sight. Our stock is genuine, winning prizes at the great Regina Grain Fair last month. Price \$4.20 per bushel, bags included.

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" 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It."
" 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."
" 4—"How to Grow Mushrooms."
" 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."
" 6—"Lawns—How to Build, Repair and Maintain."

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81

GOLDWIN SMITH'S REMINISCENCES

All over the English speaking world men are reading with interest the story of Goldwin Smith's experiences for the past seventy years, as written by himself. No man had a wider acquaintance among the great men and women of his time. Goldwin Smith was at one time tutor of King Edward and was also a leading journalist of Britain. He was a prominent teacher in Oxford university and later assisted in building Cornell university, New York, to its present commanding position. He spent the last quarter century of his life in Toronto. He writes in his "Reminiscences" clearly and plainly what he thinks of such men as Gladstone, Disraeli, Tennyson, Carlyle, Robert Peel, Lincoln, General Grant, Laurier, Sir John Macdonald, and scores of other great men from all parts of the world. The book contains 470 pages, and is illustrated. It will be sent postpaid to any address for \$3.00.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Book Department.

Seeds Trees, Shrubs and Plants ::

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In a leading article one of our best known farm journals was recently lamenting the fact that there was not a reliable guide to Horticulture in the Canadian West.

WRITE TODAY FOR

Our Catalogue

(The best issued in Canada) is compiled jointly with

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and is a Safe and Profitable Guide to Horticulture in the Canadian West, as we list and describe only such varieties as we have found reliable in our

28 years of practical, steadily acquired knowledge of Western Horticulture

Messrs. Sutton & Sons are noted the world over and their

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are most suitable for the Canadian West

Read what our customers say:

Minitonas, Feb. 4, '11.—Kindly send me your seed catalogue containing Sutton's seeds. I have been in the habit of sending direct to the firm in the old country for them in past years, and was delighted to find that someone in our own country had taken an agency for the same. I can myself attest to their very great superiority, for two years ago at the annual fair, held in the valley here, I succeeded in obtaining from 12 exhibits grown from Sutton's seeds

10 FIRST and 2 SECOND PRIZES

Rexboro, Alta., Feb. 4, '11.—I am especially interested in Sutton & Sons' seeds, having had exceptionally good success with them for the past seven years in this district.

An Act to Incorporate The Grain Growers Elevator Company of Saskatchewan

NOTE.—This is the bill under consideration by the Saskatchewan Legislature for the establishment of a line of co-operative internal elevators.

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

1. In this Act the term "local" unless the context otherwise requires means the body of shareholders who support an elevator organized and established at any point in the province, and the term "local board of management" means the board of managers elected at any such local according to the provisions of this Act.

Incorporation, Powers, Etc.

2. (Names of the members of the G. G. executive) and all such persons as shall become shareholders of the company shall be and are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic under the name and style of the "Grain Growers' Elevator Company of Saskatchewan" with power to construct, acquire, maintain and operate grain elevators within Saskatchewan, to buy and sell grain and generally to do all things incidental to the storing and marketing of grain.

3. The capital stock of the company shall consist of such amount as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each to be sold only to agriculturists:

Provided that no person shall hold more than ten shares and no assignment or transfer of any share shall be valid unless approved by the directors.

4. The company shall have power to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to hold any interest in real or personal property which the directors may deem requisite for the purposes of the company and to dispose of the same or any part thereof.

5. The head office of the company shall be at Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan or at any such other place in Saskatchewan as the directors may from time to time determine by bylaw.

6. Until directors are elected as here-

inafter provided the aforesaid (names of members of the G. G. executive) shall be the provisional directors; and they or a majority of them are hereby empowered to take subscriptions for shares and to receive payments thereon, to organize locals, to make all necessary payments for costs and expenses incident to the sale of shares and the organization of locals generally to perform all acts and things necessary for the organization of the company.

7. The company shall not commence business until twenty-five locals have been organized as hereinafter provided.

8. As soon as the conditions for the commencement of business as set out in the next preceding section have been complied with the provisional director shall call the first general meeting of the company at the head office of the company by giving twenty days' notice of the holding of such meeting to each shareholder; such notice to be given by registered letter; and at the said meeting a board of directors comprised of nine duly qualified shareholders shall be elected who shall be paid such remuneration as the meeting may determine.

9. At the first general meeting of the company three directors shall be elected for three years, three for two years and three for one year and thereafter a sufficient number of directors shall be elected each year to fill the vacancies occurring on the board; and all directors elected annually subsequently to the first general meeting shall hold office for three years.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act the persons entitled to vote at the first general meeting and at all subsequent general meetings of the company shall be the shareholders who have been elected delegates by the locals for that purpose under the provisions of the section hereof; each delegate shall have one vote; and excepting as provided in this section no shareholder

PENNSYLVANIA OILS

DIRECT FROM THE REFINERY

"HIGHEST IN QUALITY AND LOWEST IN PRICE"

Best by all tests—color, flash, fire and viscosity—oils that will give you the limit of satisfaction and service for your machine.

We carry a full line of all oils and greases, gasoline, etc. We can reduce your oil bill.

The superior quality of our goods and reasonable prices will warrant you giving us a trial. Why should you be paying double prices for oils, as you are surely doing?

If you will write us regarding the lubrication of your engines we will be only too pleased to give you expert advice in this respect.

Our 10 and 25 lb. pails are heavy galvanized iron, worth from 35 to 50 cents of any money.

Barrels, 40 gals.; ½ barrels, 20 gals.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER, OR C.O.D. PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

For full list of prices see Grain Growers' Guide, Feb. 15.

COAL OIL
Made from the best Pennsylvania crude. The best, the purest, most economical; no smoke, no smell; clean wick. A work saver for the women folks.
No. 1 Electric, per barrel \$10.80
No. 2 Electric, per barrel 9.60

GASOLINE
Your gasoline bill reduced. You should not use over twenty gallons per day in a 20 H.P. engine; we don't.

Engine gasoline, per barrel \$10.40
1 case, 2 5-gal. tins (wine measure), per case 3.95
Special gasoline, 68 degrees 11.20
1 case, 2 5-gal. tins (wine measure), per case 4.25
Naptha, per barrel 10.00
1 case, 2 5-gal. tins (wine measure), per case 3.75

GAS ENGINE CYLINDER
An oil for the purpose. A sure cure for sick engines. A lubricant that will resist the intense heat of a gasoline engine cylinder.
1 5-gal. tin in case \$ 3.00
½ barrel 11.00
1 " 21.00

CASTER OIL
The old standby for general machinery.
1 5-gal. tin in case \$ 2.25
½ barrel 7.20
1 " 12.00

DARK CYLINDER OIL
A dark green oil in appearance. Fire-test 685 degrees F.; Viscosity, 250; Coal-test, 40 degrees F. For steam pressure from 100 to 200 degrees F.

"IT'S A REPEATERS"
1 5-gal. tin in case \$ 3.50
½ barrel 12.00
1 " 22.50

CARBOLENIUM
The best, most practical and economical protective for woodwork; a sure kill for wood destroyers; an infallible vermicide. Special prices by bulk. Write us.

HARNESS OIL
Will make your harness look like new. Will prolong the life of your harness one hundred per cent.
1 5-gal. tin in case \$ 3.00
½ barrel 10.00
1 " 18.00

AXLE GREASE
The best grease on the market for any money. A grease that will stay with you on the home stretch.
1 10-lb. pail \$.70
1 25-lb. galvanized pail 1.40

LINSEED AND TURPENTINE
Raw and Boiled.
Orders not less than 1 5-gal. tin in case filled promptly at market price.

Our gallons are Imperial gallons unless otherwise specified.

THE FARMERS' OIL COMPANY

406 KENNEDY STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

shall vote at any meeting of the company on account of any shares held by him or otherwise.

11. The business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may affix the seal of the company and make all contracts on behalf of the company and may exercise all such powers of the company that are not by this Act required to be exercised by the company in general meeting or that are not conferred by bylaw of the company upon the local boards of management and any other powers not contrary to the provisions of this Act which may be conferred upon them by bylaw of the company.

Locals

12. Any number of shareholders may request the directors to establish a local at any railway point in the province.

13. The directors shall not establish any local unless it appears to their satisfaction that the amount of shares held by the supporters of the proposed local are at least equal to the value of the proposed elevator, that fifteen per cent. of the amount of such shares have been paid up and that the aggregate annual crop acreage of the said shareholders represents a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity asked for.

14. Upon the establishment of a local and annually thereafter upon a date to be fixed by bylaw of the company a meeting of the supporters of the said local shall be held at which all matters pertaining to the management, operation and maintenance of the elevator shall be reviewed and discussed and a local board of management consisting of five duly qualified supporters shall be elected to hold office until their successors are appointed; and at the said meeting there shall be elected from among the supporters of the local three delegates to attend the general meeting of the company.

15. At all meetings of the supporters of any local each shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him:

Provided that no person shall have more than five votes.

16. The board of management shall have such powers and duties as shall be determined from time to time by bylaw of the company.

Finance

17. It shall be the duty of the directors to make provision for keeping an accurate account of all the business and financial transactions of the company and for that purpose all books, records, forms and methods of accounting shall be submitted to the provincial auditor for approval before being adopted.

18. The financial year of the company shall end on the thirty-first day of August in each year on which date the books and accounts of the company shall be closed and balanced.

19. Annually in the month of September it shall be the duty of the provincial auditor to arrange for an audit of the accounts and an inspection of the books and records of the company for the preceding financial year and such audit and inspection shall be under the supervision of the provincial auditor and the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by the company.

20. Out of the moneys received by the company as a result of the operation of the elevators under its control there shall first be paid all charges for operation and maintenance including salaries.

(2) If after the said charges are paid there remains a surplus on hand at the end of the financial year the company may at its discretion pay out of such surplus to each shareholder a dividend of not more than six per cent.

(3) In case after all dividends are paid as aforesaid there still remains a balance on hand the company may at its discretion distribute to the shareholders of the company such sums as may be fixed by the company but not exceeding fifty per cent of such balance and such distribution shall be made on a co-operative basis, each shareholder being entitled to receive such sum hereunder as shall be fairly and equitably proportionate to the volume of business which he has brought to the company.

(4) Should there remain a surplus on hand after all payments and disbursements are made as provided in the next preceding subsection of this section such surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "The Elevator Reserve Fund" which fund shall be drawn upon by the company only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient

in any year to pay operating and maintenance expenditures.

21. The provisions made in the next preceding section for the payment of dividends, the distribution of surplus moneys and the creation of a reserve fund shall not be put into effect unless and until all moneys then due and payable to the government under this act have been paid.

22. All moneys received by the company or any of its officers on behalf of the company shall be deposited forthwith in such chartered bank or banks as the directors may determine and shall be paid out under regulations to be framed by the directors by cheques signed by the president and treasurer of the company.

23. The treasurer of the company and each of its officers, employees or servants whose duty it is to receive or handle moneys on behalf of the company shall before entering upon the duties of their office furnish a bond or covenant of some guarantee company to be named by the directors to secure the due accounting by them for all moneys that come into their hands which bond shall in each case be in such form and for such amount as shall be approved by the directors and the directors shall pay the premiums for such guarantee bonds out of the funds of the company.

Government Assistance

24. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby authorised from time to time and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on with the company to loan to the company for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition or construction of any local elevator a sum not to exceed eighty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of the said elevator.

25. Any sums loaned to the company by virtue of the next preceding section shall be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest, the first of such instalments to be due and payable on the first day of January in the second year next following the granting of the loan and shall be secured by a mortgage or mortgages upon the said elevator and any interest in real or personal property which the company may hold and use in connection with the said elevator.

26. The form and terms of the mortgages and of any other evidences of debt which may be given by the company on account of any such said loan, the times and manners in which the sums loaned shall be paid to the company and the disposition of all moneys loaned shall be such as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may approve.

27. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have power to pay to the provisional directors of the company any sum not exceeding the amount granted by the legislature for that purpose which may be required to cover the expenses incurred in the organization of the company and of locals: any sums so paid to the provisional directors shall be expended in such manner as may be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and all such expenditures shall be subject to the audit of the provincial auditor.

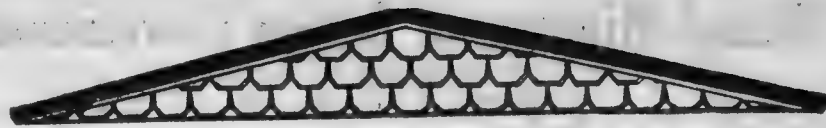
General

28. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have power to make all provisions not inconsistent with this Act which may be required for the better carrying out of the purposes of the Act.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act the provisions of The Companies Act shall in so far as the same are not or may not be declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be applicable to this Act apply to the company.

LIVE STOCK SCARCE

The live stock association report submitted to the legislature Monday, Feb. 13, indicated that because of the unprecedented drought last year the local markets had been glutted with live stock which should have been retained for breeding purposes, and no doubt will affect the cattle business so that it will not recover its former position in some years. The hog situation is reported as being bright. Attention is called to the fact that there has come into Winnipeg from eastern and southern points about 33,000 horses at an average price of \$200 (which is considered low), and all of which means \$6,600,000 to the district. The majority of these horses should have been raised here. The horse breeders' association intends making some recommendations to the legislature, and A. W. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the live stock association, advises that it would be wise to consider them.



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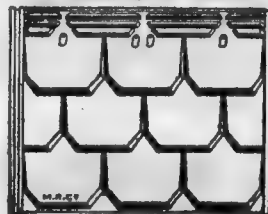
Talk No. 4

SAFETY

By

The Philosopher of Metal Town

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STEEL SHINGLES



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Just ask yourself the question, Mr. Farmer, "Is my barn roof lightning-proof—is it fireproof?"

It's not a cheerful sight to see your barn—full to overflowing with the season's crop—wiped out by lightning or a spark from the threshing engine.

All because of faulty roofing.

A fireproof roof is the only sure protection for your crops, your implements and livestock.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are absolutely lightning-proof, fireproof and stormproof—the best and safest roofing for all buildings.

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They cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods.

This is the one roofing for you, Mr. Farmer.

Learn more about it. Send for our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day—just your name and address.

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Send us your bills for prices before ordering elsewhere. It will pay you to do so.

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THE SECOND CHANCE

By Nellie N. McClung
This book is the sequel to "Sowing Seeds in Danney," which created such a furore in the circles of Western Canada two years ago. "The Second Chance" is even an improvement on the first book by this Western writer. It is a most stirring tale of simple life in the West and every chapter is replete with heart interest. It is the kind of book that people sit up late at night and neglect their work to read. It will be sent postpaid to any address for \$1.25.

JANEY CANUCK IN THE WEST

By Emily Ferguson
The third volume from the pen of this Edmonton lady is up to the mark of her previous work. Her writing is characterized by Western vigor and is marked by bright flashes of humor. She touches nearly every phase of Western life and portrays them with a boldness that attracts. It is a book to be read around the fireside of a winter's evening or in the hammock during the summer vacation, with equal interest. This book will be sent to any address postpaid for \$1.50.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Official Minutes of Regina Convention

Continued from Page 13

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

Mr. Simpson moved and Mr. Evans seconded,—
"Whereas Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both at Regina and when addressing the delegation at Ottawa, definitely declared that it was not the policy of his party to operate the Hudson Bay Railway, and

"Whereas nothing short of government ownership and operation will render the road the factor in making the rates as required by the West, and

"Whereas by the sale of Western lands \$21,000,000, has already been acquired toward building and equipping the said Hudson Bay Railway,

"Therefore be it resolved that we reaffirm our former position and demand government operation of said railway and all elevator facilities. Further that we instruct every Western member to work with this end in view."

On the question being put it was declared carried unanimously.

DUTY ON FARM IMPLEMENTS

Mr. St. John moved and Mr. Southward seconded,—

"That it is the unanimous opinion of this convention that farm implements should be admitted into Canada free of duty."

On the question being put it was declared carried unanimously.

RURAL TELEPHONES

Mr. Alston moved and Mr. Harris seconded,

"That in the opinion of this convention the government of Saskatchewan should at once adopt a policy of government owned rural telephones for the benefit of the people of this province."

Mr. Beasley moved as an amendment and Mr. Bradley seconded, "That the present system of rural telephone companies be adhered to."

On the question being put the result of the vote was announced as a tie

Mr. Gabriel then moved and Mr. Graham seconded:—That the board of directors be instructed to refer this question to the members at large for their consideration and discussion.

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried unanimously.

RESULT OF ELECTION

The scrutineers then announced that the directors at large elected for the ensuing year were:

Mr. E. A. Partridge.

Mr. F. W. Green.

Mr. A. G. Hawkes.

Mr. G. Langley.

Mr. F. C. Tate.

Mr. J. Evans.

Mr. J. Bower then addressed the convention on the chilled meat and public abattoir questions.

Mr. R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was called upon and conveyed to the association the greetings of the Manitoba Grain Growers.

PLAN FOR NEXT CONVENTION

Mr. Graham moved and Mr. Clarke seconded:—That the next annual convention of the association be held in Estevan.

Mr. H. O. Partridge moved and Mr. Simpson seconded:—That the next annual convention of the association be held in Regina.

Mr. Elliott moved and Mr. Conlon seconded:—That the next annual convention of the association be held in Moose Jaw.

Mr. Lawless moved and Mr. Emsley seconded:—That the next annual convention be held in Saskatoon.

The president called for a vote of the delegates and upon same being taken the decision of the convention was that the next convention should be held in Regina.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. HOPKINS

Mr. Green moved and Mr. Gates seconded:—That this convention conveys to our honorary president Mr. E. N. Hopkins, our congratulations on his recovery to health and hope soon to welcome him amongst us."

On the question being put it was declared unanimously carried.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. Hawkes moved and Mr. Lawrence seconded:—That this convention thanks the mayor, council and citizens of Regina for the use of their splendid city hall and for the entertainment given.

On the question being put it was declared unanimously carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mr. H. Dorrell presented the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the advisability of printing literature relating to the association in other languages.

Mr. Dorrell moved and Mr. Hunter seconded:—That the committee's report be adopted as read. Carried.

RAILWAY CHARTERS

Mr. St. John moved and Mr. Woodham seconded:—Whereas the railway corporations in the past have built lines in certain districts of this province within a stone's throw of one another, to the detriment of other districts which they should have served,

"Be it resolved that we ask the Dominion government to act in concert with the provincial government in granting charters in so far as the location of such roads will affect the development of this province."

On the question being put it was declared unanimously carried.

CHILLED MEAT QUESTION

Mr. St. John moved and Mr. Lawrence seconded,—Resolved that this convention instruct their executive to press upon the Dominion government for the establishment of an export meat system, and also for necessary legislation to empower the municipalities to establish municipal abattoirs to control the slaughtering and inspection of all meats, and also to act as feeders for a Dominion export chilled meat system."

On the question being put it was declared unanimously carried.

RAILWAY ACT

Mr. Levi Thompson moved and Mr. H. O. Partridge seconded:—Whereas the failure of railway companies to properly guard and fence their property, as required by the Railway Act, causes great loss to stock owners and unnecessarily endangers the lives of the travelling public,

"Therefore be it resolved that our executive be requested to make an effort to have the Railway Act amended by repealing sub-sections 4 and 5 of Section 294 and enacting in lieu thereof the following:—

"Whenever any domestic animal gets upon the property of the company through the failure of the company to comply with any of the provisions of section 254 of this Act and is killed or injured by a train elsewhere than at the point of intersection, the owner of such animal, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section, shall be entitled to receive the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any court of competent jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that such animal may have been illegally at large.

"The fact that such animal got on the property of the company through or over the cattle guards or fences of the company shall be conclusive evidence of the insufficiency of such cattle guards or fences.

"And to have section 9 of chapter 50 of the statutes of 1910 repealed."

The provisions of the Railway Act relating to this matter were explained by Mr. Thompson and the question was then put and declared carried.

RE-DRAFTING CONSTITUTION

Mr. Musselman moved and Mr. McKague seconded:—

"That the executive prepare a new draft of the constitution making adequate provision for the creation of county or district associations, and that a resolution covering this matter be introduced at an early session of the next annual convention."

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried.

CONCERNING THRESHERS

Mr. Gifford moved and Mr. Langford seconded,—Whereas it is a fact that threshermen make a practice of placing a board over the sieve designed to take out weed seed and fine dirt, thus retaining the weed seed among the grain, befouling it and our farms,

"Therefore be it resolved that the government so amend the "Threshers Lien Act" that unless the weed seeds are properly taken out the threshermen shall have no lien on the grain for his bill, the onus of proof to be on the threshers."

On the question being put the resolution was declared defeated.

DENIAL OF STATEMENT

Mr. Hill moved and Mr. Lawrence seconded,

"That the convention place on record an emphatic denial of the statement reported to have been repeated on the floor of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia by the Hon. Price Ellison to the effect that Mr. J. J. Hill furnished fifty thousand dollars to take the delegation of farmers to Ottawa, as a statement such as this is detrimental to the best interests of Canada and is an insult to the organized farmers of Canada.

"We would further state that this delegation was financed by the farmers alone and that no assistance whatever was received from any interests, either Canadian, British or American.

"We regret that Mr. Ellison should have seen fit to repeat this statement and consider that he should make a public correction of same at once."

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried.

BLEACHED WHEAT

Mr. Simpson moved and Mr. Murray seconded:—That the delegates at the convention seek an improvement in the system of grading bleached wheat." On the question being put this resolution was declared carried.

VOTES OF THANKS

Mr. Knox moved and Mr. Maharg seconded:—That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered by this convention to Messrs. McCuaig, Henders, Chipman, McKenzie, Bower, Tregillus, Fream, and the press, for their attendance and assistance at the convention.

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried.

Mr. McCuaig, on behalf of the fraternal delegates, thanked the convention for their kindness.

Miss Hind of the Winnipeg Free Press, and Mr. Batho, of the Nor'West Farmer, replied on behalf of the press.

RECIPROCITY ARRANGEMENTS

Mr. Hill moved and Mr. Hordern seconded:—That this convention approves of the new tariff arrangements made by the Dominion government with the United States government, and that we look not only to the parliament of Canada to endorse that agreement but also to make an increase in the British Preference during the present session to fifty per cent. of the general tariff."

On the question being put this resolution was declared unanimously carried.

DATE OF ELECTION

Mr. Hordern moved and Mr. Conlon seconded:—That this convention presses upon the federal government the desirability of not calling a general election of a new parliament until after the census is taken, so that the Western provinces may get the increased representation they are entitled to."

On the question being put this resolution was declared unanimously carried.

THANKS TO RETIRING OFFICERS

Mr. Maharg moved and Mr. Dunning seconded,—

"That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to our retiring president and vice-president for the efficient manner in which the work has been conducted during the past year.

This resolution was enthusiastically adopted by a standing vote.

Mr. Gates and Mr. Murray briefly thanked the members for their appreciation and for the kindness which had been shown them.

Mr. McCuaig announced that the Canadian Council of Agriculture would hold their annual meeting at the close of the convention.

Mr. Woodham moved and Mr. Simpson seconded:—That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered their secretary-treasurer and the retiring executive for the efficient work they have done during the past year.

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

It was then moved and seconded and unanimously carried:—That this convention do now adjourn. The convention then adjourned at six o'clock, and dispersed to the singing of the National anthem.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE

Wm. Hayes, Lipton; Albert Watson, Lipton; A. P. Broath, Spring Creek; W. C. Bruce, Spring Creek; Norman McKinnon, Kelso; D. Kydd, Woodleigh; S. Surridge, Woodleigh; W. Fritzkie, Springside; Wm. Davis, Springside; G. Porteous, Springside; Wm. Skea, Beaverdale; W. M. Walker, Milden; H. A. Wiley, Whitewood; D. McIntosh, Whitewood; H. Gibson, Whitewood; Chas. Dunning, Beaverdale; Wm. Schitz, Wapella; W. Brown, Wapella; C. W. Hankins, Valparaiso; Chas. Bowring, Fleming; O. P. Ketcheson, Spring Creek; Jos. Perry, Mount Green; J. Mosser, Mount Green; A. J. Bradley, Milestone; Roy E. Elder, Milestone; R. L. Purvis, Milestone; F. B. Wilkins, Milestone; D. Reid, Milestone; R. Simpson, Milestone; B. Gubbs, Milestone; A. L. Smith, McTaggart; A. Shaw, McTaggart; Jas. C. Hunter, Warman; Jas. A. Serviss, Warman; C. H. Orchard, Halcyonia; D. C. Paul, Red Deer Hill; E. C. Paul, Red Deer Hill; Thos. Glaister, Red Deer Hill; N. McLeod, Red Deer Hill; H. Nesbitt, Westview; W. Robson, Westview; E. Holmes, Lang; W. Elliott, Belbec; Alex. McKenzie, Belbec; Geo. Middleton, Lang; Geo. Smith, Grand Coulee; W. McKinstry, North Plain; Jas. Leashman, Fairville; R. G. Keys, Fairville; W. C. Lowe, Foxleigh; Robt. Ross, Fairville; R. J. M. Parker, Togo; R. W. Hunter, Radisson; A. H. Johnson, Scottville; L. Bowser, Togo; Jas. McBain, Togo; R. Kennedy, Togo; H. Hardy, Grenfell; Jas. J. Gillespie, Paseweg; Jas. Crawford, Fortune; R. D. Dyds, Great Deer; Wm. Goulden, Wallace; R. Stobbs, Rosetown; W. G. Empey, Rosetown; Fred. Sadler, Newberry; J. F. Reid, Orcadia; F. Jonat, Orcadia; F. Patterson, Orcadia; M. W. Morton, Idaleen; H. J. Day, Long Creek Valley; T. P. Conlan, Newberry; G. P. Dawson, Harris; I. West, Newberry; A. Anslow, Lumsden; C. F. Thomas, Bethune; M. French, Bethune; P. B. Smith, Greenwood; S. J. Muggford, Saltcoats; J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats; F. Kirkham, Saltcoats; R. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats; J. Jowsey, Saltcoats; G. R. Gooday, Saltcoats; H. J. Miles, Saltcoats; H. R. Gordon, Saltcoats; S. Hampton, Graytown; Jas. Anderson, Bethune; A. Frazer, Floral; J. W. L. Child, Paseweg; Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarres; E. W. Webster, Balcarres; J. E. Miller, Bladworth; W. Cherry, Cory; W. Beasley, Red Lake; J. F. Johnston, Bladworth; Wm. Lake, McTavish; Wm. Robson, Yellow Grass; R. W. Maule, Floral; A. Turnbull, Sunny Hill; J. Glover, Cataraqui; H. Milne, Cataraqui; H. J. Edgington, Star City; Wm. Levere, Blue Hills; S. Stott, Blue Hills; D. Jacques, Lang; Thos. Lawrence, Hanley; H. E. Downing, Lang; J. Grahme, Bienfait; J. H. Clarke, Bienfait; Wm. Thrower, Summerberry; J. B. Fennell, Summerberry; S. W. McLean, Maymont; A. J. Greensill, Denholm; G. Lawrence, Hanley; G. D. Fitzgerald, Grenfell; J. Mitchell, Grenfell; M. McNaughton, Whitewood; L. Woodhams,

Continued on Page 30

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Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

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trict. Apply, stating salary, Jas. L. Sal-
mond, Secretary, Hanson P.O., Sask. 29-6

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FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VAL-
LEY near Vancouver, New Westminster
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FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp. 8695, sire King's Crest Imp (4784), (11885), age four years old May 10th, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Kewende P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, C.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. ROCKS.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp., and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cockerels all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

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FOR SALE—THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION Bulwark (10700), (12070), by Baron's Pride (9122), Dam Kate of Aranbrae (12286). First class stock horse. —Alex. Morrison, Pres. Carman Clydesdale Association, Homewood, Man. 29-6

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock. —H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—FOR SALE, the Clydesdale Stallion Glenross Baron (11186), four years last August; bred from imported sire and dam. Also three Shorthorn bulls, from ten to eighteen months. —Alex. Morrison, Homewood, Man. 29-6

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FIVE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels. —Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock. Will sell cheap or exchange for young work horses. —R. Day, Markinch, Sask. 26-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock. Will sell cheap or exchange for two-year-old steers or young horses. —J. G. Donaldson, Broadview, Sask. 28-4

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FOR SALE CHEAP—IMPORTED SHIRE Stallion, ten years. Six years in present stable. Owner, Israel Blakeley, Sinaluta, Sask. 26-6

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, aged 11 years; trotting mare, aged 8; time 2:23 1/4. For particulars write John W. Millions, Box 110, Waskada. 28-6

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull calves from one week to year old. Prices \$25.00 to \$60.00. —John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

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FOR SALE—SEVENTY GRADE SHROP- shire ewes. —J. E. Dawson, Thunder Hill, Man.; Benito Station, C.N.R. 24-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

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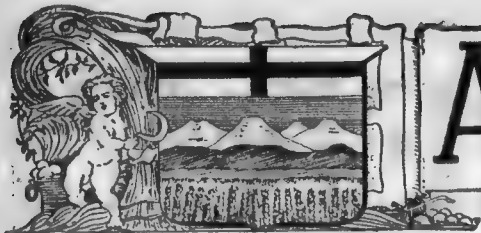
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

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E. J. Fream, Innisfail

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CO-OPERATIVE WELL BORING

The last regular meeting of West Lethbridge union was held at the home of Mr. Thomas Watmough in January, with the president, Mr. John B. Allan in the chair. After the opening of the meeting the ordinary course of business was proceeded with and one of the members made a suggestion that we ought to try and get a siding put down by the C.P.R. at some place which would be convenient to our district, so that when shipping grain, either in or out, we would not have the heavy pull up the coulee. After a lengthy discussion the secretary was instructed to write the general secretary and ascertain what could be done in the matter. The next matter of importance was the appointment of a delegate to the annual convention at Calgary, and after an interesting discussion on some of the items in the last circular letter, which got the support of all present, it was decided that the president should be the delegate. As nearly all the members in our district have to haul water from the river to their homes and for their stock when working them, one of the members, Mr. Fred Ewing, has set the ball rolling for the members to co-operate in securing a gasoline engine and well-boring outfit, so that each of us will be able to drill for water on our own places. This came in for considerable discussion and will again be considered at the next meeting.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

IRRIGATION SCHEME PROPOSED

The last meeting of the White Lake union witnessed a large attendance of members on hand. Besides the members there was a large number of ladies in attendance, which shows that they also take an interest in the U.F.A. Before the general business was taken up Mr. Russell, who had just returned from Ottawa gave a splendid account of his trip, which was deeply appreciated by all. Mr. Russell was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his services. The election of officers for the ensuing year, which had been postponed until Mr. Russell returned home, was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President, A. Russell; vice-president, H. B. Pendergast; secretary-treasurer, R. Luchia. A communication was received from Iron Springs union asking for our opinion regarding an irrigation system through our section of the country. This came in for considerable discussion and it was decided to write nearby unions for their opinions regarding the subject.

R. LUCHIA, Sec'y.
Monarch, Alta.

RE-ORGANIZATION MEETING

The members of Lamont union were favored with a visit from Mr. D. W. Warner a short time ago, and listened to a very encouraging address. Mr. Warner explained the advantages of organization and he also outlined the necessity for united effort to defeat the oppression of combines, mergers, trusts, and monopolies that at present beset us. He delivered a very impassioned address and took pains to show that our efforts were recognized and that we had many friends. The result of the meeting was that we secured twenty members and since that time have secured ten more, so that Lamont will be heard from in the future.

W. H. CAMMACK, Sec'y.
Lamont, Alta.

A STIRRING ADDRESS

An interesting meeting of Langdon union was held a short time ago when 45 farmers listened to a stirring address by Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. The lecturer explained the objects and constitution of the G.G.G.Co. and described its phenomenal success, how in one year the grain handled had increased from 7,500,000 to 16,400,000 bushels, the shares from 7,558 to 14,131, and the profits earned from \$52,902.08 to \$95,662.78. He then read some of the clauses of the Manitoba Grain Act and showed how these had been violated by the terminal elevator companies, who had been fined for sending in false reports.

He showed the remarkable discrepancy between the grades which entered the elevators and those which came out, the higher grades increasing in quantity and the lower grades decreasing proportionately. He also explained how, when samples of their higher grades were brought back from Liverpool to Winnipeg, it was found that they had deteriorated very considerably on the way. He appealed to the farmers to unite in putting a stop to this jugglery and with this object in view to give their hearty support to the G.G.G.Co. and to the U.F.A. Some arrangements were made at the meeting to obtain flour, coal, and other supplies co-operatively and in carload lots.

WM. CASSELS, President.
Langdon, Alta.

GADSBY'S SOCIAL EVENING

The social evening of the Gadsby Union on the 13th inst. met with severe opposition from Jack Frost, and so our patrons from outside of town were not so numerous as they otherwise would have been. At the same time between eighty and one hundred people turned out to enjoy what was a first-class night's entertainment. A very good program was arranged for, and was well-handled by Chairman Presley, after which dancing was indulged in. At 12 o'clock supper was served, and the dancing afterward resumed.

G. M. DRINNAN, Sec.
Gadsby, Alta.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM WANTED

The annual meeting of Markeville union held a short time ago, resulted in the following officers being elected for 1911: President, Th. Leppard; vice-president, A. Paulson; secretary-treasurer, H. Einarson; directors, G. Thorlackson, J. P. Bardal, O. Sigurdson, D. Morkeberg, J. Hillman. It was decided to appoint a selling agent and Mr. C. Christianson was elected to that position. The experimental farm question was taken up and the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to the government asking that one of these farms be placed in the Markeville district. The annual financial statement showing a balance of \$17.75 on hand, was adopted, and it was decided to hold regular meetings on the third Saturday of each month.

H. F. CHRISTIANSON, Sec'y.
Markeville, Alta.

THIRTY-SIX MEMBERS ADDED

A well-attended meeting of Olds Union was held on January 21st last; the subject for discussion was to have been Farm Machinery, as the union is contemplating buying a car of machinery direct from the factory, but the catalogs sent for have not yet arrived, so this subject was left for the February meeting. The secretary read quotations on flour from the Ellison Milling Co., of Lethbridge, and this was followed by a lively discussion, the general opinion being that there was too wide a margin between the price of wheat and flour. A car load, including oatmeal, graham flour, cornmeal and bran, was ordered. The secretary was somewhat surprised when a call was made for membership and thirty-six pledged their support to the U. F. A. Twelve new subscriptions to The Guide were also taken in.

JOSEPH STAUFFER, Sec'y.
Olds, Alta.

STAINSLIGH UNION MEETS

A meeting of Stainsleigh Union was held on January 14th last, but owing to the severe weather the attendance was small. The rural telephone system was discussed at some length, it being understood that the government intends building a line to Provost during this year. It was thought that enough subscribers could be got to a petition to warrant the line being extended to Hayter; and during the discussion it was learned that the Hayter Union was taking up the same question, having gone so far as to appoint a committee to take the matter up. It was decided to request this committee to report to Stainsleigh Union as well. Mr. Pegg spoke of the scattering of noxious weeds, through having grain shipped into the country containing wild oat and French

weed seed, and thought, if possible, the selling of such grain should be prohibited. The secretary was instructed to write the department of agriculture and secure full information on the subject of noxious weeds.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.
Macklin, Sask.

MORE ABOUT SCHOOL TROUBLE

The last meeting of West Lethbridge Union was held at Albert Frith's house, there being a fair attendance of members, and with President J. B. Allan presiding. The business up for consideration was the receiving of a lengthy report of the work done at the Calgary convention, given by J. B. Allan, which was highly appreciated by those present. After a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Allan for his intelligent and instructive address he responded by thanking the members for the manner in which they had received his report, and stated he hoped to attend the next convention, even if he was not appointed a delegate, as it does one good to get into the company of such fine fellows as attend these conventions. It was decided to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of applying for a siding to be put down on the west side of the Belly River, the duty of this committee to secure all information called for by the general secretary and to report on same at the earliest possible moment.

In regard to S. Kennedy, who is having trouble in securing the title to his homestead, it was decided that the president should accompany Mr. Kennedy, go over the homestead and secure all information available, and then that Mr. Quinsey should be asked to visit the district and help get the matter settled. The secretary received instructions to pay the delegates' expenses to the Calgary convention.

In regard to the school trouble the position of affairs at present is as follows, this statement being given by the board of trustees of the Lethbridge school district: "Another matter, which has become almost a routine matter now, was that of the formation of the school districts across the river. The board had a letter from the department making a suggestion that did not at all appeal to the board, as it left a part of the land across the river in the Lethbridge district, but in such a place that the children living there would have to cross parts of the two new districts to reach their school in Lethbridge. The board expressed dissatisfaction with the action of the commissioner who came down to see about the matter, but did not interview the Lethbridge board at all. Chairman Fleetwood said that he had seen Deputy Minister McKenzie at Wetaskiwin last week and the deputy has also expressed his dissatisfaction with the commissioner. He promised to send him down again if the Lethbridge board would send in a request and he would see to it that he got a meeting of all parties concerned to settle the matter. The board, therefore, instructed the secretary to write the deputy, repeating the letter of December 16, which had never been acknowledged, and adding that the board would not consent to any of the land of the district across the river being taken unless it were all taken."

ROBT. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

REDUCE THE TARIFF

Aldersyde Union met on February 11, there being a good attendance of members. Among some of the resolutions passed were: "Resolved; that this union is in favor of the action the government is taking in regard to the reduction of tariff, but we would further recommend that farm implements be placed on the free list." "Whereas, farmers and others that wish to cannot buy goods at wholesale prices on account of the combine that exists; and, whereas, there are plenty of farmers who would avail themselves of buying in large quantities or a number club together to do so, therefore, be it resolved, that this union would favor a law being passed whereby any person or persons wishing to avail themselves

of the opportunity of buying wholesale at a minimum of a fifty dollar order may do so."

E. W. WENGER, Sec'y.
Aldersyde, Alta.

ORTON ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Orton school house was held on January 31 for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U. F. A. The meeting was called to order by P. H. Tolley, president of the Pearce Union, who acted as chairman for us. The constitution and by-laws of the U. F. A. were read by the chairman and accepted by the meeting. A number of questions were then brought up and discussed and the privilege was then given for a general discussion as to whether we should organize a local union or not. All were in favor of joining and a membership list was then opened up. After this business was completed the election of officers was taken up and resulted as follows: President, H. M. Bohm; vice-president, T. C. Orr; secretary, J. T. Derricott; treasurer, R. C. Orr. It was decided to hold regular meetings on the last Saturday in each month at four o'clock, but a special meeting will be held at once in order to find out how much seed grain and feed will be required in this district.

J. T. DERRICOTT, Sec'y.
Orton, Alta.

GOOD BUSINESS DONE

Plainfield Union No. 186 gave a concert on January 6 last, with a view of strengthening the union. Judging from the way the people of the district attended the same we think it accomplished that end, as the school house was filled to excess. A program consisting of recitations by the young people and songs and readings by the older ones, assisted by a very fine orchestra and gramophone, was rendered. Since my last report the union has held four meetings which were very well attended. We have ordered two carloads of oats, discussed different matters, looked into the obnoxious weed question, and sent a letter to the chief weed inspector with a view of getting a local inspector here for this and the surrounding districts. Fourteen new members have been enrolled and we believe the people of this district are waking up to the fact that organization is the only way to accomplish what the farmers are striving for, namely: equity.

F. T. DELL, Sec'y.
Optic, Alta.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

A very well-attended meeting was held by the Pearce Local Union on February 4. Several names were added to the list of members, among which we had the pleasure of noticing that of R. Patterson, M. P. P., who expressed the wish of joining our union, though it was to be regretted he could not attend the meeting himself. After the reading and adopting of the minutes the chairman extended a hearty welcome to four members of the Orton local union, who visited us on this occasion, one of whom expressed the wish of that union working together with us as to co-operative buying, which of course would mean larger business transactions and profit to both parties. Everyone, of course, was in favor of this, and together we made up orders for four car loads of oats, about ninety tons of hay, and a fourth carload of coal. It was moved and carried that the members of Orton union would have the same privilege as to the use of our scales at Pearce as our own members have. Reports were handed in by committees appointed at the last meeting to get quotations on oats and hay.

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and it appeared that nearly all offers from members of the U. F. A. were rather high. It seems that for the present we can buy more advantageously from the middleman than through the association, and the policy of those members of our organization who think to make fancy prices for their goods by selling to other members is not a very good one. We ought to sell our goods to each other for what we can get on the market for them, and if not, we cannot avoid the middleman for simply conveying the goods from one member to the other.

T. G. TERSTEEG, Sec'y.

Pearce, Alta.

WILL HOLD AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Good Hope Union held its second meeting at Nakamun school on February 8th, and as it had been previously decided to hold it more with the intention of strengthening our membership roll no special program had been prepared, but instead a social evening was announced. The president just announced our intentions and then explained the objects of the society for the benefit of the non-members present. The result of this meeting was very satisfactory, and the following ten members joined: R. Clark, Lacla Nome; T. Cales, Sion; J. Hamilton, Onoway; D. C. Hickman, Glenford; Andrew Dalburg, Rich Valley; C. C. Hornert, Onoway; G. D. Shreeves, Sion; E. A. Hickman, Glenford; V. Dickman, Glenford; C. A. Helmer, Sion. It was decided to hold an agricultural show in connection with our union in the fall, and a committee will be appointed at our next meeting to look after same. It was decided to enter our union for the competition mentioned in The Grain Growers' Guide, and also to start a competition amongst our members with a view of increasing our own membership.

B. A. ROWE, Sec'y.

Rich Valley, Alta.

WILL STUDY INTERESTS

A meeting of the Edmonton Union was held in the city hall, Edmonton, on the 4th instant, and was well attended. The first matter of importance was the discussion of the new city market bylaws, which it was at once apparent was felt to be against the interests both of the farmers, the consumers and consequently the city. A resolution was brought up advising the farmers to study their own interests and establish markets outside the city limits, and as much as possible purchase their goods outside the city, but it was thought that if it was fully shown the council that the bylaw was against the interests of the consumer that they would take some steps toward having same rescinded. This was explained to the mayor, and he expressed a wish that a committee of the union be appointed to go through the bylaw and discuss the objections with him. The delegate to Ottawa, Mr. T. G. Hutchings, reported to the meeting on his visit; as did also Mr. F. C. Clare, the delegate to the annual convention in Calgary, both reports being satisfactory. The question of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway closing the Fort trail where it goes under their line was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to write the Edmonton Board of Trade, the minister of public works, the railway commission, and J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., protesting against the closing of the trail, as the proposed deviation would be dangerous, and this being a King's highway we consider the right to object. I have pleasure in reporting a considerable increase in the membership of the union.

FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec'y.
North Edmonton, Alta.**GHOST PINE ORGANIZED**

A meeting was called at the home of Mr. Harold Powell, Ghost Pine, for the purpose of organizing a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta, on Saturday, February 4. Chairman McKay, of Three Hills Union, read the bylaws of the association, and all present were in favor of organizing, the following officers being elected: President, Jos. H. Young; vice-president, G. E. Thomas; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Cameron. Board of directors: C. G. Bible, W. J. McCubbin, Harold Powell and Wm. Johnson.

A. J. CAMERON, Sec'y.
Ghost Pine, Alta.

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MANITOBA SECTION

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Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdett, Foxwarren; W. H. Buell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Manitoba Directors Meet

The board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held important meetings in Winnipeg on February 13 and 14. On the morning of the 14th they joined with the federation for direct legislation to wait upon the government in reference to providing legislation at this session to bring into effect the principle of the Initiative and Referendum in the province. All the directors were present at this delegation and the views of the Grain Growers were presented by Mr. J. S. Wood, vice-president. At the meeting on the 13th, after the minutes were read, the secretary reported that he had forwarded the resolution passed at the annual convention in reference to the terminal elevators to the minister of trade and commerce, and a copy of the resolution dealing with the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway to the minister of railways and the premier, and submitted correspondence in reference thereto. He also submitted a draft of the resolutions prepared by the Federation for Direct Legislation. Those resolutions were considered and approved of by the board.

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the convention, Messrs Wright, Wood and McArthur were appointed a sub-committee of the board to interview the board of control of the Grain Growers' Company, on the advisability of some arrangement being made whereby farm produce could be handled co-operatively, on the same principle as grain is being handled now by the Grain Growers' Grain Company. This same committee was also delegated to wait on the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with a view of getting a reduction on the commission for handling oats, to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel, and $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per bushel for barley. The secretary was directed to confer with the immigration department in reference to devising some method for better distribution of farm help, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

A proposition from the Public Press Ltd., suggesting that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association acquire some stock in the Public Press Printing Co. Ltd., which would give them the privilege of being represented on the directorate of that printing company, was submitted, and on motion of Messrs. Avison and Bewell, J. S. Wood was appointed a trustee to act for the board of directors for the Grain Growers' Association in this matter, if satisfactory arrangements could be effected.

For Concerted Action

A resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, dealing with a proposition for concerted action on the part of the farmers for organization throughout the Dominion, was presented by the secretary, and after consideration a motion was passed directing the secretary to advise the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that the Manitoba Association would be willing to pay a proportionate share of the expenses necessary to initiate such a movement.

The following motion dealing with the terminal elevator situation was passed and signed by all the directors, and the secretary instructed to send a copy to all the members of the Dominion parliament:

Moved by Peter Wright and seconded by D. D. McArthur: "The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association re-affirm their belief that absolute control of our terminal elevators can only be secured through government ownership and operation. We view with alarm the apparent disposition of supporters of the government to still further experiment along the lines of control by supervision and inspection, knowing as all concerned do, that this policy has failed entirely in the past. We respectfully urge that the Dominion government make financial provision in the estimates for acquiring through lease or purchase the terminal elevators at the present session of parliament, providing also that such charges shall be placed on grain passing through these elevators, as shall provide for cost

of operation, and paying off purchase price within a reasonable time.

(Signed) R. C. HENDERS, Pres.
J. S. WOOD, Vice-Pres.
PETER WRIGHT
R. J. AVISON
R. M. WILSON
C. BURDETT
D. D. McARTHUR
W. H. BEWELL

Watch Farmers' Interests

The following motion was also passed: "In view of the importance of legislation affecting the interests of Western farmers now pending in parliament, this association appoint R. McKenzie to go to Ottawa and look after the interests of the Grain Growers, and, as secretary, that he communicate this resolution to the secretaries of the other provincial associations with a view to their co-operating either by sending a delegation to strengthen his hands, or to empower him to act on their behalf."

C. Burdett, of Foxwarren, submitted a letter dealing with freight charges on less than minimum carloads of grain. On motion of D. D. McArthur, seconded by R. M. Wilson, Messrs. McKenzie, Bewell, Avison and Burdett were appointed a committee to interview the railway companies re shipping grain in less than car-

convention held in Brandon, dealing with the question. The matter was left in abeyance until the report of the commission appointed by the Manitoba government on the stock yards and abattoirs, be made public, after which another conference will be held between the committee and the Grain Growers' board of control.

A committee of the Grain Growers' directors, comprising R. McKenzie, W. H. Bewell, C. Burdett and R. J. Avison, waited on the freight manager of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. on the 15th inst., respecting minimum loads in cars of grain shipped to the terminal elevators. The Grain Growers' represented that in many cases farmers cleaning up their season's grain found themselves with quantities less than a 60,000 lb. car, and that it was a hardship to compel them to pay full freight. The railways agreed that in cases of cleaning up if the freight department was notified in sufficient time through their local agents, cars of grain to a minimum of 40,000 lbs. would be billed out at actual weight, but in order to do that ample time would have to be given.

TIME TO GET BUSY

The stormy weather during the months of December and January has interfered very much with the organization work of the Grain Growers. Many of the branches found it difficult to hold their



Home of David Strong, Boissevain, Man.

lots. The executive was directed to consider the advisability of the association engaging an office and employing a permanent secretary and organizer and report at next meeting.

Commission on Oats

Messrs. Wright, Wood and McArthur, members of the directorate of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held a conference last week with the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with reference to reducing the commission on oats and barley. The Grain Growers' representatives were received very courteously. The question was discussed from different view points in a friendly way, and the representatives of the Grain Growers' left the meeting with the impression that for the next year's crop there will be a material reduction in the commission charged for handling oats. It is to be hoped that the anticipations of the Grain Growers' committee in this regard, may be realized. It augurs well for the future if questions on which there is a difference of opinion in the matter of the grain trade could be arranged in an amicable way such as is likely to be the case from the outcome of this meeting.

The same committee also interviewed the board of control of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, to confer with them as to the possibility of the Grain Growers' Grain Company entering into an arrangement so as to provide for the handling of farm produce in Winnipeg on the co-operative plan. The committee presented a resolution passed at the recent

regular meetings and all of them had to be satisfied with a smaller attendance than usual. The winter is the time for farmers to do this class of work as there are comparatively few of them who can afford to devote much time to organization work during the summer months. It therefore, becomes all the more necessary that a special effort should be put forth from now on until spring.

At any point where the membership is not up to last year's a special effort should be made to have all the farmers renew their membership. In the progressive branches this part of the work is usually divided up and men selected to canvass every district in the locality so that every farmer gets an opportunity to become identified with the movement. Before spring work commences is also the time to get together and discuss any move that is to be made in the direction of supplying staple commodities co-operatively. The co-operative idea is gaining strength and taking hold, and in many districts arrangements are being made for a commencement on co-operative lines. When we learn to co-operate in a few things, it is only a matter of experience and education to co-operate in all things, and to bring about that feeling of brotherhood that is so very desirable in our common humanity.

KELLOE MEETING

A well attended meeting of the Kelloe Grain Growers was held on Saturday, Feb. 4, under the chairmanship of C. F.

Nixon. George Fisher, delegate to Ottawa, presented a full and lucid report of the delegate's visit, finishing up a comprehensive report with the pithy statement that farmers need not rely on either party for redress, and that party lines must be dropped if we wish our grievances redressed. The delegates to Brandon, Messrs. Nixon and Gibson, also outlined the work of the convention. The secretary was instructed to try and secure a date for an address from Mr. Dixon on Direct Legislation. A series of meetings for debates on live topics was also arranged. Orders were booked for four cars of cordwood.

HEAR DELEGATE'S REPORT

The members of the Kelson Grain Growers' Association met in the municipal hall on Feb. 6, to hear the reports of the delegate to Ottawa, and the delegates to the Brandon convention. George Campbell was first called upon to speak. He was well pleased with the Brandon convention and the royal entertainment they received from the city of Brandon. He strongly emphasized the need of the farmers standing strongly behind the elevator commission, even supposing we had the inducement of one cent more from the line elevators, because if they succeeded in getting things back to the old way, it would mean three cents per bushel less. A. Chadbourne being at the convention, also spoke on the great enthusiasm and unanimity of the gathering, giving special mention to the leaders of the movement, saying it would be hard to find a more capable lot of men anywhere, and that it was to the farmers' interest to stand behind them in the good work. Fred Gould, the delegate to Ottawa was next called upon to speak and for about an hour the audience listened with eager attention. He gave us a detailed account of what was done from the time of leaving Winnipeg until they were through at Ottawa. We have no doubt but that the great delegation to Ottawa will have such an awakening and educative influence throughout the West, that it will bear abundant fruit in many new converts. In the near future we are to have a debate on the subject of the people building and operating the Hudson's Bay Railway.

DONALD PATERSON, Sec'y.

ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

A very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Osprey school in the Neepawa district, on Feb. 9, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at that place. Thos. Drayson, president of the Neepawa branch, occupied the chair, and outlined some of the work already done by the association as a whole, touching upon such questions as the elevator monopoly, Manitoba Grain Act, car distribution, lower freight rates on oats. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, terminal elevator question, and co-operation. By his instructive address he showed what persistent efforts the Grain Growers had put forth and how their efforts had been rewarded, and the benefits we, as farmers, are enjoying as a result. Before closing he very emphatically urged all present to join, showing that numbers are what is needed in order to gain what is asked for. A report of the last annual convention held in Brandon was read, showing the lines along which the association is working. The election of officers followed and resulted in the election of E. C. Murray as president; vice-president, Thos. McKone; secretary, R. A. Govenlock; directors, Robt. Hobkirk, John Batters, Jas. Montgomery, Harry Carr, Richard Strohman, and Jas. Stenhouse. It was decided that the association should be called the Osprey branch, and that meetings would be held

on the second Thursday of each month. Considerable discussion followed as to how to make the meetings attractive and instructive, and Mr. Drayson was asked to read a paper at the next meeting on Noxious Weeds. The meeting closed with a membership of twenty-two.

MR. McKENZIE AT INGELOW

The Grain Growers of Ingelow met again on Feb. 11. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. It was decided to arrange for a speaker to address the branch on District Legislation. The president then introduced Mr. McKenzie, provincial secretary of the Association, who was the speaker of the meeting, and he was warmly welcomed. He gave a very instructive address dealing with the history of the association and likewise the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and exposed the methods employed by the privileged classes to undo the work the farmers have already accomplished. He strongly advocated co-operation, first in small matters, and pointed out that this would teach us to co-operate in matters of greater importance. He also dealt with the terminal elevators and manipulation practised there, and at the close of his address was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the meeting. Three new members were enrolled at this meeting.

John T. Green, a former secretary of the G.G.A. at Arnaud, called at our office last week, and reports that the Grain Growers' movement is booming in that district, the members of the association taking great interest in the meetings, and entering into the co-operative spirit with vigor.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS

Golden Stream branch used to hold meetings the first Tuesday in each month. This winter we have held our meetings semi-monthly, viz., the first and third Tuesday of each month. We appointed a committee to arrange a social program for these meetings. We had songs, recitations, readings, and a good outfit of fiddlers. Results:—The school packed to the door; added a few new members; prospects of new subscribers to THE GUIDE; large turnout of ladies and children, and a keener interest being taken by all members in the association. I have been agent for THE GUIDE for some time and am still. All commissions obtained from same are turned into the funds of the association. I find that this works out well, as members are prompt in renewing their subscription for THE GUIDE, and each member is on the hunt for new subscribers, knowing that the commission goes into funds of association. We have the phone in this settlement and find it very handy for drawing the people's attention to our meetings.

J. E. THOMSON, Sec.-Treas.
Golden Stream.

PRAIRIE GROVE MEETING

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Prairie Grove branch was held on January 18th. This district being so eminently suited for dairying, it was very fitting that two such experts in this branch of farming as Mr. Farrell, and Mr. Villeneuve, should have been procured to speak on this subject. While mentioning the suitability of this district for dairying the opinion has been freely expressed that were that great highway, the Dawson road, kept in even reasonable condition, instead of reminding travellers over it of Pilgrim's Progress, then Winnipeg would not have to send to the States for so much milk, cream and butter. Although Prairie Grove is only about ten miles out of the city, and on the Dawson road, yet, because of the condition of this road it is at times practically impossible to take produce to the city, and seldom indeed can you traverse these ten miles without playing the Good Samaritan to the driver of an overturned rack or other vehicle. Oh, what an opportunity for Winnipeg to do a good service to herself, to Prairie Grove and to all travellers, by spending a small sum on this road

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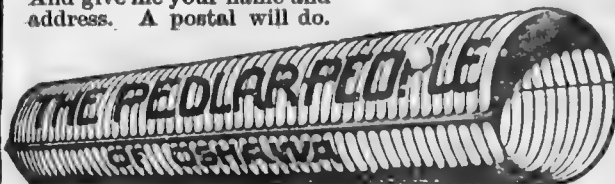
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VANCOUVER 621 Powell St. VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.
WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES
Write for details. Mention this page

and thereby enabling herself to tap the dairying district at her very doors.

But to return to subjects of the evening. Mr. Farrell spoke at some length and with apt illustrations on the different branches of the dairy. Particularly he drew attention to the necessity of keeping complete and tested records of each cow on the farm. He advised all present to begin at once attending to this and to weed out all cows that were "boarders" for about half the year. In order to do their share towards raising the standard in the herds, the speaker went on to say that, as a representative of the Cow Testing Association, he would say that they would be pleased to supply cans and instruments, and test any samples of milk or cream that his hearers would like to send along, and return same free of charge. He pointed out that complete results can thus be obtained as to the real, not the apparent worth of each cow, as a paying factor in the value of the herd and gave illustrations. Mr. Villeneuve then spoke as to the care and feed of the herd both individually and collectively. As regards the care and attention paid to the cow, he showed that no trouble could be too much and that the milk yield immediately responded to every little care bestowed on the animal. He laid great stress on the need for thorough methods in the handling sanitary of milk in every stage until it reached the consumer. As regards the feed he showed conclusively that cheap foods never are really cheap, and that the very best food only, is cheap when the final reckoning is made. The value of the various foods was aptly demonstrated, and the proportion of each that should be given in order to obtain the best results. In conclusion he spoke of some instances that had come under his notice in regard to great profits which had been obtained from small herds by applying right methods in the handling of the herds. A duet was then given by Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and after refreshments had been served the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the national anthem.

SILVERTON ORGANIZED

Note.—Many inquiries come into the office as to procedure necessary for the organization of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The following are the minutes of an organization meeting at Silver Creek school house which give in detail the necessary steps to be taken, and may well be followed by others. The first step, of course, to be taken, is to get a meeting of the farmers. After that is secured the rest is simple. Many farmers who have been used to rites, rituals and pass words in their fraternal societies, seem to think that it is necessary to have a special organizer before a branch can be properly started. This, however, is a mistake. The form of organization is so simple that any number of farmers can get together and become identified with the Grain Growers' movement. An error which is frequently made is that farmers cannot have instructive and interesting meetings without some outsider coming to address them. That is also a great mistake. Our most successful branches are those who depend on themselves. Relying on outside sources to keep a branch of the G. G. A. together is an element of weakness. Self-reliance is a virtue which we should all inculcate and develop.

At a meeting held in Silver Creek school house on January 19 it was decided to form a branch association of the

M. G. G. A., to be called the "Silverton" branch. Up to the present time the paid up membership is twenty-two. Following are the minutes of the meeting: W. Crerar—McFarlane—"That Jas. A. Kippen be chairman."

W. Crerar—P. Hyde, Jr.—"That H. B. Gray be secretary."

D. C. Stewart—W. McFarlane—"That the constitution be read."

The secretary then read the constitution which was approved by all.

D. C. Stewart—W. Crerar—"That an association be formed called the 'Silverton' branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."

D. C. Stewart—P. Hyde—"That the president be elected by ballot."

A ballot was then taken and Jas. A. Kippen declared elected.

D. C. Stewart—M. Anderson—"That P. Hyde, Jr. be vice-president."

Directors were then balloted for and the following elected: Messrs. W. Crerar, J. E. Keating, D. C. Stewart, W. McFarlane, J. McKay, J. Crerar. The directors then adjourned and appointed D. C. Stewart and J. Crerar to be the two directors to form part of the executive committee. The executive committee then appointed H. B. Gray to be secretary-treasurer. The secretary, H. B. Gray, was appointed a delegate to represent the branch at the Brandon convention.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

RENTED FARM

Man. Sub.—A rents a farm of B for five years from April 1st, 1906, to April 1st, 1911. A tells B by word of mouth to get off the farm before April 1st, 1911. A says he does not need to leave the farm without a written notice three months in advance. Can B put A off the farm before April 1st? A has fulfilled all his agreement but wishes more time.

Ans.—A is obliged to leave farm on April 1st, 1911. No notice to leave is necessary.

MORTGAGED FARM

Sask. Sub.—I have a mortgage on a farm belonging to a friend. I promised to take mortgage and not record it at office of register. Can I sell mortgage to any company and have them agree not to record same on records as I want the money? Could I borrow money on the mortgage any way except through the bank?

Ans.—Mortgage would have to be recorded before any person would likely care to purchase it. Bank would not lend money on it.

STORED WHEAT

Que.—A farmer has 600 bushels of wheat in an elevator and holds storage tickets for same but is not being charged by the elevator company. The elevator accidentally burns and the wheat is rendered nearly invaluable at least greatly damaged and is sold at ten cents a bushel. The flour mills company refuses to pay the farmer anything for the damage to the wheat as they own the elevator, but insists that the farmer should be satisfied with ten cents a bushel. Should the farmer sue the flour mills company for damages?

Ans.—Would prefer to take the matter up personally.

C. P. R. RIGHT-OF-WAY

Sask. Sub.—The C.P.R. contracted for right-of-way through my property at a set price per acre and have since constructed line and fenced same. As yet no settlement has been forthcoming. What are the necessary steps in securing same as I feel that they have had plenty of time to make settlement?

Ans.—Procedure provided in Railway Act. If company decline to pay consult solicitor.

IMPORTED STALLION

Alta. Sub.—Can a man owning an imported stallion, destroy same if he wishes, same horse being free from disease and not insured?

Ans.—Yes, provided not guilty of cruelty.

COAL RIGHTS

Sask. Sub.—What rights has a man to coal found on land bought from the C. N. R. Several good veins have been discovered in this district. Are the minerals all over the West reserved by the Crown or owned by the different railway companies and the Hudson's Bay Co. also the minerals underlying their land?

Ans.—A large question which we would prefer to deal with personally if full information required.

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

Sask. Sub.—How is loan effected by first payment coming due before loan is granted? From when is mortgagee entitled to interest, from date of mortgage, date of cheque to order of mortgagor, or from date proceeds of loan are delivered to

where they should be paid? What should mortgagor do when proceeds of loan are incorrect and through no fault of his? Who should bear the expense connected with same and with the correcting of same?

Ans.—From date of mortgage unless mortgage is still in hands of mortgagee when interest should be calculated from date money received by mortgagor, unless money or draft or marked cheque sent, when interest should run from date mortgagee closed to have use of the money. We should think mortgagee should.

RENTED FARM

Manitoba Sub.—I rented a farm for five years to be computed from the 1st day of March, 1906 and expire the first day of March, 1911. The winter conditions are such that I cannot possibly move without running the almost certainty of losing my potatoes and vegetables. My own place is twelve miles south where I have to move to. The following is the only clause in the lease regarding quitting the place:—"And also shall and will at the expiration or other sooner determination of this lease peaceably and quietly leave, surrender and yield up unto the said lessor his heirs or assigns the said premises hereby demised, etc." Can I lawfully remain for a half a month more, allowing reasonable compensation? If so, how would the amount of compensation be fixed or reckoned, and by whom?

Ans.—Would have to move despite consequences. However, better to remain on and let landlord sue for damages. Perhaps he would not sustain any by reason of tenant holding over a short time.

HUNTING LICENSE

Sask. Sub.—A and B go deer hunting. Both shoot at one deer. One bullet takes effect. Can both men be fined for the death of one deer, neither of them having a license which is necessary in this province?

Ans.—Yes.

Sask. Sub.—Is 12 per cent. legal? Can a note be collected which calls for same? What is the usury law in Saskatchewan, if any?

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Statute Chapter 122, R. S. Canada, 1906.

NOTES OVERDUE

Sask. Sub.—A borrowed \$300 from B and gave his note for same. Afterwards B married C and handed A's note over to him (C). C borrowed \$200 from bank giving his note for same also A's note (power of B) as collateral. Both notes are now overdue. C absolutely refuses to pay his note to the bank, telling them to make A pay his and so liquidate C's. A can't pay just yet and the bank is threatening to sue him. Can bank sue A immediately, or have they to sue C first? "P.S. When notes were signed all three concerned were in Manitoba, since then B and C have moved to Alberta."

Ans.—Bank can sue A at once, and need not sue C.

AGENT AND FARMER

Sask. Sub.—In the summer of 1909 I gave an agent an order for a feeder for a threshing-machine. It to be delivered before threshing started. Terms cash on delivery, the agent to put the feeder on to the separator. When I took the feeder from the agent I paid the money and got his personal receipt. When the men came out to put the feeder on, there were some castings missing; they never had been sent. This caused a lot of delay in starting threshing. The agent's men put on the feeder without those castings and we started threshing, but it did not work satisfactorily, causing breakages and delay and also quite a few trips into town, the agent promising to get these castings right away but never got them that season. I kept account of all the time lost and breakages and trips to town and charged them up to the agent and kept this amount out of his account against me. Have I a right to keep the amount out of the agent's account?

Ans.—The ordinary rule is that where an agent is known to be such and to be making a contract on behalf of his employer he is not personally liable but the injured party must look to the employer.

MARE WITH WORMS

P. I. B., Cowley, Alta.—Have mare twelve years old which I believe is in foal, four months gone. She acts as though she had worms. (1) Will turpentine do her any good? (2) What should I give her?

Ans.—(1) Not if given after the following powders have acted.

One ounce of turpentine to 1½ pints of raw linseed oil, to be given on an empty stomach.

(2) Give the mare these powders:

Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.

Nux vomica, 1 ounce.

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

RUPTURED COLT

Subscriber, Summerberry.—I have a colt seven months old that has a rupture about the size of an egg just in front of sheath. Can anything be done for it, or will it get all right without treatment?

Ans.—Your colt will probably come all right, but I would advise you to have him examined by a veterinary surgeon as a surgical operation may be necessary. In the meantime keep a wide bandage on parts affected.

MARE LAME IN STIFLE

M. N., Man.—Mare five years old, in foal, got lame in left hind leg a month ago. She got so

bad that she could not move or step over in the stall and lost all power to lift her foot or carry it forward, but could stand with full weight on it. There is no swelling or soreness, but she has an old barbed wire cut over the stifle joint. Could that be the cause?

Ans.—Apply the following blister to stifle: Cantharides, 1 dram. Vaseline, 8 drams. Mix well, rub well in, leave on 36 hours, wash off and grease well.

CONDITION POWDERS

A. M. T., Dauphin, Man.—Horses have been to wheat straw stacks all winter and in addition have had a gallon of dry oat chop in morning and the same at night. Please prescribe a good condition powder to fit them for spring work when the season opens.

Ans.—

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.

Magnesium sulphate, 2 ounces.

Gentian, 4 ounces.

Nux vomica, 1½ ounces.

Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one to each horse in feed night and morning.

Official Minutes of Regina Convention

Delegates in Attendance, continued from Page 22

Huronville; Wm. Harris, Huronville; J. H. Lane, Huronville; Jas. Lindsay, Huronville; Geo. Woodhams, Huronville; F. Gifford, Maymont; G. M. Simmons, Maymont; J. A. Cairns, Kennedy; W. Hyder, Central Butte; J. Alston, Royal; N. Acorn, Riverside; A. H. Nettleton, Camlachie; Thos. Wood, Cavinton; Chas. H. Whitman, Broadview; W. Wannamaker, Grand Coulee; W. J. Vancise, Grand Coulee; S. D. Carey, Belle Plain; H. Chapman, Belle Plain; H. Bate, Belle Plain; Wm. Lanaghan, Bethune; H. Alysworth, Naisberry; A. Blair, Flett Springs; A. Melling, Whiteberry; Al. Levenez, Whiteberry; W. Paterson, Eagle Creek; Wm. Redman, Pheasant Valley; Jas. McAvoy, Arelee; J. E. Brinkworth, Roche Percee; G. W. Davis, Arelee; A. Dunbar, North Portal; F. Shepherd, Weyburn; S. K. Rathwell, Pioneer; R. Pewtress, Netherhill; J. Hill, North Portal; F. D. Cherry, Royal; W. W. Clarke, Colleston; A. Knox, Colleston; A. H. Smith, Colleston; T. I. Hauser, Humboldt; C. Slinn, Grand Coulee; E. Crain, Baring; P. Leech, Baring; David Railton, Sinaluta; J. A. W. McGinnis, Victoria Plains; W. C. Presnell, Dundurn; R. W. Veach, Dundurn; W. Horden, Dundurn; N. E. Baumunk, Dundurn; H. Dorrell, Red Lake; D. Watson, Belber; B. J. Bott, Craik; J. McGaffin, Ruddell; R. W. Lillico, Coburg; W. A. Paul, Govan; W. R. Fannish, Govan; W. E. Porter, Saltcoats; Jas. Lauden, N. Battleford; M. H. Flaata, Hansom; J. H. Holmes, Midale; Dr. Penfold, Lang; W. Wells, Orangeville; Ed. Dregar, Lang; D. Sinclair, Weyburn; M. Smith, Weyburn; J. W. Clancy, Hanley; C. Binney, Tregarva; R. J. Wylie, Tregarva; John Lloyd, Swarthmore; M. Malcolm, Hanley; C. Lester, N. Battleford; F. W. Wrenshall, Lumsden; Jos. Harrison, Candiac; N. Whitwood, Yellow Grass; E. Tregaskis, Narrow Lake; H. O. Wright, Senlac; B. L. Tanner, Sequin; R. R. Hutchison, Wapella; Geoff Carson, Wapella; J. A. Murray, Wapella; John Mitche'l, Wapella; Alex. Speirs, Wapella; W. Simpson, Brownlee; W. Chase, Wapella; Jas. Martin, Lang; Jas. Smith, Yellow Grass; R. J. Boyd, Sherwood; Chas. Warren, Atwater; E. H. Clayton, Dubuc; G. Hobkirk, Victoria Plains; G. Olson, Onlen; P. A. Edquist, Ohlen; John Nichols, Grenfell; J. E. Stromquist, Ohlen; Nels. Larson, West Eagle Hills; C. F. Boynton, Netherhill; L. Gabriel, Bangor; H. Thomas, Bangor; W. D. Lang, Indian Head; R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head; J. R. Symons, Fairville; A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; F. L. McKay, Indian Head; W. Govan, Indian Head; Alex. McRae, Carnoustie; Mr. Strong, Prosperity; Bert Talmay, Prosperity; W. Evans, Rocanville; A. Hamilton, Indian Head; E. Bannister, Walpole; W. E. Edwards, Arlington Beach; W. C. Paynter, Tantallon; F. W. Paynter, Tantallon; H. C. Fleming, Tate; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; Jas. Brown, Hazelcliff; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; W. B. Fells, Dundurn; Robt. Hackwood, Lannigan; J. Munro, Bulvey; T. Cross, Earl Grey; A. H. Zeitler, Heron; Wm. Stephens, Heron; H. R. Waite, Waldron; H. O. Partridge, Sinaluta; Isaac Harrington, Cupar; R. E. Bingham, Marquis; Thos. Taylor, Candiac; W. J. Lawless, Normanton; H. Stallibran, Normanton; A. Ashley, Normanton; H. Salisbury, Wheatfields; F. M. Plocker, Dreyers; R. J. Harper, Dreyers; T. H. Zeigler, Colonsay; J. M. Speechly, Shellbrook; L. C. Wirtz, Wadena; D. McEachren, Unity; J. A. Brinkmeier, Humboldt; E. P. Emsley, Woodlawn; W. G. Jessup, Spy Hill; C. E. Birkett, Lockwood; P. A. Jones, Elstow; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Levi Thompson, Wolsley; R. P. Langford, Wolsley; J. S. Agnew, Lathom; J. T. Bateman, Wolsley; O. L. McVeigh, Prairie Homes; R. L. Hayes, Stoughton; B. Sanquin, Stoughton; R. H. Thompson, Strassburg; J. McDougall, Earl Grey; A. H. Pixley, Roleau; J. H. Nichols, Roleau; H. MacKay, Abernethy; J. R. Dinnin, Abernethy; Percy E. Roblin, Govan; Wm. Miller, Lawson; J. C. McConnell, Lawson; J. Lawson, Lawson; A. N. Finnester, Neary Erik Thraldson, Neary; Paul Hendricks, Neary; O. H. Hendrickson, Neary; M. McIsaac, Bridgeford; B. W. Stewart, Central Butte; Wm. Chapman, Central Butte; R. H. Prebble, Tugaskie; G. Slater, Tugaskie; J. Perritte, Tugaskie; J. Cooper, Tugaskie; Arthur Lord, Redvers; E. P. St. John, Kisbey; C. J. Stewart, Mildren; Chas. A. Clarke, Carlyle; Wm. Noble, Oxbow; John Shier, Carnduff; S. McGregor, Oxbow; E. Legros, St. Maurice; A. C. Maynes, Glasston; Fred. Puffer, Audrey; A. R. Wells, Carnduff; S. Shier, Carnduff; E. J. Larkin, Willmar; Wm. Hay, Willmar; S. Holstein, Wauchope; V. Bermay, Wauchope; A. McCauley, Wauchope; E. O. Holstein, Wauchope; Mr. Cote, St. Antoine; W. Raymond, St. Antoine; A. Ramsay, Antler; A. Ogilvie, Fertile Valley; A. Proven, Antler; H. A. Lilly, Brownlee; W. D. Locke, Boldenhurst; D. M. Robertson, Lawson; G. F. Coventry, Grand Coulee; M. D. Askin, Arcola; M. Ferland, St. Antoine; A. Rivet, St. Maurice; N. Poirier, St. Maurice; A. Funk, Laird; I. N. Henderson, Kinley; Jas. Robinson, Walpole; John Evans, Nutana; W. Greenwood, Chamberlain; Peter Graham, Roleau; O. E. Cutler, Roleau; Walter Foster, Creelman; C. Watson, Lipton; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; C. M. Hamilton, McTaggart; J. P. Bergstrom, Newberry; R. J. Cole, Yellow Grass; Mr. Ingram, Summerberry; Jas. Henry, Marquis; John Logan, Westview; J. R. Green, Moose Jaw; Jas. Stowe Davidson; W. J. Powell, Swan River, Man.; J. G. Moffat, Souris, Man.; John Kennedy, Winnipeg; Fred. Grimby, Yellow Grass; Thos. S. Stebbing, Victoria Plains; E. J. Fream, Innisfail, Alta.; J. McWhane, Pense; R. J. Brown, Moose Jaw; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; Jas. Bower, Red Deer; A. A. Richardson, Grenfell; Jos. A. Milne, Cataragui; W. G. Steer, Yellow Grass; Mr. W. G. Steer, Yellow Grass; H. Moffat, Glenavon; Geo. Drummond, Fairlight; Robt. Mills, Summerberry; Thos. McLeod, Sinaluta; W. E. Hall, Sinaluta; T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg; G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg; D. K. Mills, Winnipeg; A. Cowan, Whitewood; John Morrison, Yellow Grass; J. H. Maybee, Stoughton; A. R. Partridge, Condie; J. H. Noble, Oxbow; John Revet, Antler; G. Justavo, Antler; G. Mathis, Cantal; F. Skelton, Fairville; W. E. Jones, Yellow Grass; Jos. Glenn, Sunny Hill; J. W. Cornish, Grand Coulee; G. H. Bradshaw, Regina; D. W. McQuaig, Winnipeg; E. R. Phaneuf, Earl Grey; R. J. Campbell, Wolsley; Geo. P. Kennedy, Wolsley; Geo. Mickleborough, Regina; W. H. B. Sharpe, Indian Head; R. Moore, Regina; Mr. Fisher, Grand Coulee; E. Seed, Tregarva; Jas. Coleman, Froud; J. H. Coleman, Froud; H. F. Urmsom, Froud; J. D. Turner, Tugaskie; Thos. Allcock, Belle Plaine; Wm. Barber, Grand Coulee; R. M. Bailey, Indian Head; Jos. Haggerty, Belle Plaine; Geo. R. Haggerty, Belle Plaine; Geo. Hovey, Belle Plaine; W. G. Gilchrist, Belle Plaine; Cole Burwell, Belle Plaine; W. J. Newman, Belle Plaine; W. F. Carefoot, Stoughton.

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VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

MARE WITH STIFF HOCKS

J. B., Namas, Alta.—Colt coming three seems to be stiff in her hind legs. She ran out night and day till about Xmas, then I tied her in at night. After she had been tied in about two weeks I noticed when I let her out one morning that she was stiff in her hind legs. I thought by the way she acted that she was stifled, but upon examining her I found that it was in the hock joints. The stiffness seems to be in the cords of the legs; she jerks them up quickly like a horse that has the spring halt. Kindly prescribe treatment.

Ans.—Have the following liniment made up and rub well in, applying to hocks night and morning:

Liniment ammonia iodidi, 4 ounces.

Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.

Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.

COLT WITH WORMS

W. E., Bogend, Sask.—Please give a prescription for a colt. I have a colt five months old that has little white worms about one inch long; colt is in good condition.

Ans.—Have the following powders made up and put one night and morning back on tongue before feeding:

Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.

Charcoal, 1 ounce.

Avia nut, 2 ounces.

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Mix and divide into 4 powders.

COW WITH SORE TEATS

W. J. B., Zelma, Sask.—I bought a cow last spring that I think had her teats frozen. When the weather was at all cold she was bad to milk. And as soon as the cold weather set in this winter I had to dry her up. She is due to calve about the middle of April. Please advise me what to do in the matter. Ans.—Apply to teats night and morning the following lotion:

Zinc sulphate, 6 drams.

Acetate of lead, 1 ounce.

Soft water, 1 quart.

Alcohol, 1 ounce.

MARE WEAK BEHIND

R. A., Dubuc, Sask.—A year ago I bought a 4-year-old mare in poor condition but apparently sound. Shortly afterward she had a bad attack of distemper and since that time she has continued poor and unthrifty. When backed or turned suddenly her hind quarters appear to give way and she sets down and has difficulty in getting on her feet again. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have the following made up—

Liquor strychnine, 4 ounces.

Liquor arsenicalus, 4 ounces.

Tincture of iron, 3 ounces.

Mix well and give one tablespoonful in feed

three times daily; also these powders:

Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces.

Gentian, 3 ounces.

Mix and put one teaspoonful back on tongue daily before feeding.

The Manufacturers' Memorial

Continued from Page 7

In expressing this desire we know that we are not in accord with the Grain Growers of the West who recently appeared before you. We give these gentlemen credit for being perfectly sincere in their representations, at the same time we believe they have been misinformed; from many of the statements advanced by them it would appear that they have argued from data that has been either insufficient or inaccurate. We therefore beg to offer a few explanations which we hope will make our own position clear and obviate future misunderstandings.

It is fallacious to look upon the tariff as a favor granted to a privileged class, whereby they are enabled to enrich themselves by levying toll on all other classes of the community; it is equally fallacious to speak about the beneficiaries of protection. The workingman, the storekeeper and the farmer are just as much beneficiaries under a moderately protective tariff as is the manufacturer. True, through the aid of the tariff the latter may be enabled to enlarge his business and increase his output, but the point to remember is that every dollar he spends in the employment of labor or in the purchase of supplies means so much money in circulation, and so much more wealth in the hands of the community at large.

Moderate protection sanctions no tribute from any class; on the contrary, it induces a condition of general prosperity in which every citizen, including the farmer, gets his full share. The statements that the manufacturer adds the whole duty to his selling price are general in character and offered without any shadow of proof. Such statements can be easily disproved over and over again to the satisfaction of any impartial investigator who will examine the facts as they really exist. The great majority of manufacturers are offering the consumer better articles for less money today than they were twenty years ago. This is only what might be expected under the healthy competitive system which a moderate tariff regularly induces, and which can nearly always be depended upon to hold in check any desire to reap immoderate profits.

Deny Charges

That competition is eliminated, that prices are enhanced by agreements among the manufacturers, is a serious charge that all too easily suggests itself to the suspicious or biased mind, and which for that reason should not be uttered lightly. Those who do make the charge should remember that the statutes of our country provide ample machinery for the suppression of combinations in restraint of trade. If such illegal practices are resorted to, we desire to state frankly that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has no sym-

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through selling unclean grain. Hon. Sydney Fisher says: "Universal prevalence of weeds in Canada is the greatest evil we have to contend with. If Canadian agriculture is to flourish the nuisance caused by weed seeds must be stamped out." Let me show you how you can separate and grade ALL kinds of seed, eliminate ALL weed seed, all shrunken grains, smut and dust, easily, quickly and thoroughly with the

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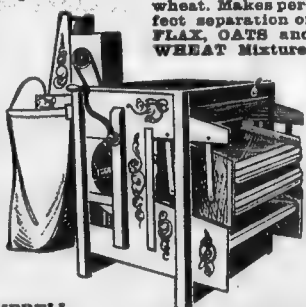
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pathy with them, and to those who feel themselves aggrieved we would say that the remedy lies in their own hands. Combinations have no connection with fiscal or tariff policy—they are the result of the modern tendency to organize. Free Trade England is a leader in the promotion of industrial mergers. It should not be forgotten, however, that many forms of trade agreements, many so-called mergers or combines, are perfectly legitimate. Those that lead towards standardization of quality, those that make lower prices possible through the adoption of more economical methods of production and distribution, are obviously as much in the interests of the consumer as they are in the interests of the manufacturer.

Another claim advanced by the agriculturists who waited upon you is that in the depopulation of Eastern Canadian farm land, and in the disproportionate increase of urban to rural population in the West, we have clear evidences that agriculture is not prospering as it should. As one of the principal causes contributing to this, they allege that the purchasing power of their produce is depreciated 25 per cent. through their having to buy all their supplies at prices that have been unduly enhanced by the tariff. We have the authority of Mr. Coates, associate editor of the Labor Gazette, in his report on wholesale prices in Canada 1890-1909 (page 16), for the statement that the appreciation in value of grain and animal products for 1909 over the average for the decade 1890-1899, was greater than the appreciation in the value of any other commodity investigated, with the exception of lumber and furs. According to the same authority the farmer is getting 50 per cent. more for his grain, 48 per cent. more for his meat, and 35 per cent. more for his dairy produce than he did ten years ago, while for other foodstuffs he pays only 7 per cent. more, for textiles only 2 per cent. more, and for house furnishings in which lumber largely enters only 10 per cent. more, while on manufactured articles he pays less. It is probably no exaggeration to say that a fixed amount of almost any kind of farm produce will purchase 50 per cent. more of general manufactured goods than it would have 20 years ago.

However the decline of rural population may be explained, it is surely not because farming has become less profitable than it was. On the contrary, the fact that business was never better than it is today, coupled with the axiom that the farm is the basis of our national prosperity, clearly indicates

that the farmer is making most gratifying progress. The fact that experienced United States farmers by the hundred thousand are annually coming to our West, of their becoming wealthy, is the best evidence of the improved position of the Canadian farmer over the farmer in the United States even with his larger market.

British Preference

We have noted the suggestion offered on behalf of the farmers that the British Preference should be immediately increased to 50 per cent., with provision for such further reductions in the preferential rates of duty as would establish complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years. The association's position on this subject was defined at the Halifax convention in 1902. The resolution on this subject has been reaffirmed at every convention since 1902 and is as follows: "That while the tariff should primarily be framed for Canadian interests, it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the Mother Country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal trade can be arranged, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers." Having regard to present conditions in Canada, we consider that any increase in the existing preference is inadvisable and would imperil the existence of many Canadian industries.

In its relation to the manufacturer, the tariff stands in exactly the same position as experimental farms, grain inspection, terminal elevators, facilities for chilling meat, cold storage shipping, the Hudson's Bay Railway and a score of other things stand in relation to the farmer. With the request of the farmers for federal assistance in surrounding their industry with such adjuncts as will contribute to its advancement and their own prosperity, we are in hearty accord, feeling hopeful that with a fuller and better understanding the situation, they will speedily join hands with us in a firm stand for stability of tariff, diversified home industries, and strong home and imperial markets.

For why should the farmers not do so? They cannot hope to be permanently benefitted by sacrificing other industries in order to advance their own. Like the human organism, a nation is best developed by the healthful exercise of all its functions—by the judicious utilization of all its powers and resources.

And so as the growth of our young nation proceeds, we should see to it that its development is well ordered and well balanced. By nature we have been singularly blessed, both in the extent and in the variety of our resources. In utilizing, in cultivating, and in improving not merely one but all of those resources lies our surest road to present prosperity and future happiness.

And that is why we say to you, Sir, in concluding this expression of our views, that we are opposed at the present juncture to any tariff reductions or treaties of trade that would exercise an unsettling influence upon the prosperous conditions which now obtain. Thus far Canada has done well, remarkably well. Our population is increasing by leaps and bounds, our avenues of communication are being extended and improved, our industries are daily growing stronger and more diversified, while our markets are rapidly becoming the envy of the world. The course

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we are now travelling lies clear before us; looking ahead we can see that not only is it free from all those entanglements that would tend to check our progress, but that it steadily approaches that great imperial goal wherein our warmest hopes are centered. To depart from that course into alluring by-paths, whose ways are devious and that lead us we know not whither, would only seem to be courting disaster, and we earnestly pray, therefore, that you will deem it the part of wisdom to continue adherence to a policy which through thirty years has proven itself to be abundantly satisfactory, and under whose beneficent influence Canada seems destined to attain our highest ambitions and her greatest good.

The delegation was headed by W. H. Rowley, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, and the following were also present: Geo. Pattinson, Geo. Pattinson Co., Preston; Geo. D. Forbes, president the R. Forbes Co., Hespeler; Geo. C. H. Lang, president the Lang Tanning Co., Berlin; T. B. Caldwell, woollen manufacturer, Lanark; J. Kerr Osborne, second vice-president and treasurer Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Toronto; R. Hayner, president Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton; R. McLaughlin, president McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ashawa; W. K. George, president Standard Silver Company, Toronto; Thos. Cantley, general manager N.S. Steel & Coal Co., New Glasgow; M. J. Butler, general manager Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Sydney; W. S. Fisher, president Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N.B.; H. Cockshutt, president Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford; T. A. Russell, general manager, Canada Cycle & Motor Co., West Toronto; W. M. Gartshore, general manager the McClary Mfg. Co., London; Alexander MacLaren, North Pacific Lumber Co., Barnet, B.C.; Denis Murphy, Brunette Saw Mill Co., New Westminster; Wm. Thoburn, M.P., woollen manufacturer, Almonte; Hon. Wm. Harty, M.P., president Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston; Frederic Nicholls, general manager Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto; Geo. Goldie, general manager Canadian Cereal & Milling Co., Toronto; J. H. Plummer, president Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Toronto; D. R. Ker, managing director Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Victoria; Cyrus A. Birge, vice-president Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton; Frank Moss, president the Preston Furniture Co., Preston; D. A. Gordon, M.P., president Dominion Sugars, Limited, Wallaceburg; C. C. Ballantyne, managing director Sherwin-Williams Co., Ltd., Montreal; Col. Robt. Gardner, R. Gardner & Sons, Montreal; J. C. Ritchie, president John Ritchie Co., Ltd., Quebec; Geo. McQuay, president McQuay Tanning Company, Owen Sound; Alex. Goldie, general manager Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., Galt; F. W. Whitton, assistant general manager Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton; C. B. Gordon, president Dominion Textile Company, Montreal; W. J. Boyd, president W. J. Boyd Candy Company, Winnipeg; W. J. Bulman, president Bulman Brothers, Limited, Winnipeg; T. R. Deacon, president Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Winnipeg; H. R. Drummond, president Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal; J. C. Casavant, Casavant Freres, St. Hyacinthe; F. P. Jones, general manager Canada Cement Company, Montreal; John Fisk, president Fisk, Limited, Montreal; N. Curry, president Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Montreal; F. R. Lalor, M.P., president Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., Dunnville; P. W. L. Briar, manager Brandon Mfg. Company, Brandon; R. S. Banbury, Western Mfg. Company, Regina.

Co-operative Elevators Favored

Continued from Page 9

government ownership; that the companies could guarantee a sample as well as the government, or if they wanted the government to appoint a commission he thought they would do so.

If they really wanted government operation, that scheme presented the best method of obtaining it. Let them go and organize that way, form farmers' companies, and they would be able to purchase the elevators a good deal cheaper than they could do under a government system. Furthermore it would be in line with an effort to get Dominion government

operation if they thought fit later on. The scheme presented opportunities of greater usefulness to grain growers than a purely government system could ever do. If they forced an unbelieving government to acquire and operate such a system, there was a danger that they would wreck it, and the last state would be worse than the first. There was no use of their refusing to do business in Saskatchewan with Tom Sullivan and sending their wheat to be sold by Tom Sullivan's secretary or his commission man in Winnipeg. The solution of the grain problem was not to be found in owning the shell; it lay in the handling of the wheat; not in the operation of the house. They must learn some way to get and keep possession of their wheat.

Getting More Than Was Hoped For

He submitted in the last place that everything that could be done under provincial government ownership could be done under that scheme. The government had offered them far more than he or his colleagues had hoped to get from them. Professor McGill had remarked to him that the elevator system presented peculiar dangers in respect to government operation, particularly in view of the fact that the extension of railway lines would be re-constituting all the time the districts which contributed wheat to line storage. I believe in the principle, said Professor McGill. I would like to see the farmers of Saskatchewan take right hold of it and get government ownership, but they are not ripe for it. It is too

cent and three-quarters a bushel. Mr. Partridge had stated he had done his best for the association and that he was going forward in future to work for its success and for the welfare of the province, whatever decision the convention might arrive at. If their minds had changed, the executive were willing to abide by their decision, and, speaking personally, he would go on as he had done in the past. (Cheers.)

Dr. Hill, Kinley, pleaded with the convention not to jeopardize the future of the association by any ill-considered action. As one who believed in government ownership and control of the elevator system, he would yet rather sink his opinions and desires and vote in favor of the commission's scheme, than that they should continue to discuss this scheme. He was willing to endorse the co-operative plan and give it a trial, although he could not approve of the attacks which had been made on Mr. McCuaig. If any man could bring about the salvation of the system in Manitoba it was Mr. McCuaig.

F. C. Tate Opposes Scheme

F. C. Tate, M.L.A., closed the discussion. Mr. Tate remarked at the beginning that he did not believe there was any danger that by a diversity of opinion on this subject any irrevocable cleavage would be formed in the association. He was not particularly interested in creating enthusiasm for any particular line of action, but he was particularly

by them it carried a certain recommendation, a certain standing which would give the buyer an amount of confidence that another system lacking that position of detachment from either buyer or seller, could not give.

They had been told, and there was a great deal in the contention, that unless the elevators could be filled three or four times in a season, operation for storage and shipping would not pay expenses. Now, no government or set of men would want to engage in any particular operation that was going to bring deficits over a series of years. But in the event of the expansion of trade with the United States and in other directions, the best place for storage might be at the initial elevators, and secondary storage would then bring in a considerable amount of revenue.

Pleads for Consistency

In conclusion, Mr. Tate asked, was the interest of personal gain to weigh more than the influence they might exert in the future on the affairs of the nation by taking a consistent attitude on this question—an opinion that would bring benefits not only to themselves but to all. It was for them to decide on what was a very momentous occasion, upon a question which might seem of itself not of such wonderful importance, but which might have very far reaching results indeed. Mr. Green had told them that if the scheme was not satisfactory, another one that would be satisfactory would be forthcoming in the near future; so it was not Hobson's choice with them, this or none. Let them be consistent. (Applause.)

Taking the Vote

The chairman nominated Messrs. J. A. Murray and J. A. Maharg to count the votes cast for and against the amendment. The voting was taken up in sections, the final result being an overwhelming majority in favor of the amendment. Directly the result was made obvious, the crowd broke into a roar of cheering. Mr. McKague of Fertile Valley moved, seconded by Vice-President Murray, that the vote be made unanimous and on the vote being taken again, no dissenting voice was raised.

The delegates then called for Mr. Partridge, who, mounting the platform, said: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to see the spirit which is animating this convention. We who have lost have put up a fight for what we believed was right. We are in the minority. We bow to the will of the majority and will endeavor to work with them as we have against them." (Loud and continuous applause and cheering.)

The session closed with cheers for Mr. Partridge, Mr. Langley and Mr. Green and the singing of "They are jolly good fellows."

Beef Rings

Continued from Page 8

sult—butcher and everyone in general very angry, and there is no roast beef that week. You see the point? Well, make provisions to prevent this happening. Have nothing but good straight animals put in. Another trouble is in cutting the beef up; maybe not altogether the cutting so much as the shares getting mixed up on the road home. A man comes in from the north road and is asked to fetch back with him three or four shares besides his own; he has his own bag and consequently the four shares are dumped into the bag and are gloriously mixed up. When he tries to deliver them he finishes up with each taking a piece of some kind and the result is dissatisfaction.

Now, I may have made a poor attempt to give you a few pointers. Anyway, get started; you do not know the value of a ring till you have been in one, and it's the first step toward co-operation for the farmer.

H. J. PERRIN.

ALWAYS VICE-PRESIDENT

A delegate from a certain district to the Grain Growers' convention at Regina had the honor of being nominated as candidate for president of the association for the ensuing year, but suffered defeat when the vote was taken. Upon returning home and relating the fact to his wife, he was consoled as follows: "Well, never mind, dear; you can always count on being vice-president at home."

DOLLARS IN YOUR POCKET

SEND THEM PROMPTLY

We are continually receiving various kinds of comments from our subscribers in connection with our policy of dropping off our lists subscribers immediately after they expire. It is our custom to allow them to run for about three weeks to give our subscribers a chance to renew promptly. A few days ago we received a letter from one of our friends in the country advising us that he wished his paper stopped, and criticizing us for not stopping it two weeks previously when the subscription had run out. The following day's mail brought a letter from another of our subscribers who was very much irritated because we had taken his name off our lists, and who claimed that our contention that it was against the rules of the postal authorities to carry overdue subscriptions **WAS ALL ROT**. Our readers will see from this that there is only one course for us to pursue and that is the right one. We feel that we are giving all our readers very good value for their money. From this on, therefore, we do not wish any of our readers to feel angry if their Guide does not reach them after their subscription has run out. We give two notices in advance of the expiry date, and we think this should be about all that is needed. It takes money to run a paper—especially a good one—and as we must meet our bills promptly we look to our subscribers to co-operate with us in this desire.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

soon in view of the way our government is run and of our party spirit. The people of Manitoba have acted too soon, and they will do public ownership more harm for the next twenty-five years than they will do it good."

A Hasty Resolution

Mr. Green in concluding said that he did not think they should pass the resolution. He did not think they should condemn him like that. They could do all the condemning they liked without passing that nasty resolution, and he questioned if the man who fathered it would like to have his face seen. Why should they not let the scheme be worked out and give the matter a trial? The Manitoba experiment was going on and if they had a better thing than Saskatchewan they could soon go after it. Whatever they did made no difference to him personally. He had done his best; he thought the government had done right and he honestly believed that if they had proposed government ownership with the same unanimity that had characterized their findings embodied in that report, the government would have made trial of the recommendation whether it worked or not. And if the scheme did not do what was expected of it, let them blame the commissioners for it. He did not think there was anyone to blame. (Loud cheers.)

John Evans (Nutana), urged that the convention should not condemn the principle for which the directors had been working and speaking and which they had sanctioned at repeated meetings—namely government ownership of internal elevators. It was one thing to sanction the application of co-operation to such an enterprise as the Hudson's Bay road and another to apply it in carrying on a system of elevators which it was contended could not possibly pay on a storage charge of a

interested in their honor and in their possession of a place which they as farmers ought to occupy in the public affairs of this country. It was from this point of view that he criticized the amendment. The inter-provincial council stated that it would not be wise for the association to engage in a trade, although the minor organizations might go in for some co-operative business, because it might be considered that the trade interest was paramount in any of their discussions, and in the opinion they set forth. They were at the door of public opinion in Canada just now. If they acted consistently, following the lines which they had already taken, they would be able to exert greater influence than if they expressed one opinion one day and another day expressed an entirely different opinion. It was not wise to be pigheaded in these matters and to say because they could not get everything they would not take anything. Nevertheless, the matter of consistency would count a very great deal in determining the influence which they might have in the future when they came to make demands on any legislative or executive body in Canada. If the sample market was to be kept in view, if it was going to bring better results than they had ever received before, they wanted to be in a position that would secure confidence. The buying public should be absolutely certain of what they were getting and there required to be some agent or body that would ensure as between the buyer and the seller that the article would be just as represented. Now, if a set of men had the possession of storage of that particular article but had no personal interest in making it either better or worse than it was, in fact only doing a certain thing for which they were paid, when they represented a thing as possessing certain qualities, when a sample was forwarded

Direct Legislation before the Government

On Tuesday, Feb. 14, the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation waited upon Premier Roblin and asked him to submit a bill to the legislature making the Initiative and Referendum effective. The premier gave no hope that any action would be taken at the present session but suggested that the educational work be continued and that he was ever ready to meet the wishes of the people. There were 25 persons in the delegation, the speakers being Dr. J. N. Hutchinson, president of the federation; S. J. Farmer, secretary; J. S. Wood, vice-president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; E. McGrath, vice-president Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and W. W. Buchanan, organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

The resolution presented to the premier was as follows:

Whereas Manitoba is a young and growing province and in her development many important questions will arise for settlement; and

Whereas it is desirable in the interests of the public that the will of the people shall govern in matters of legislation; and

Whereas by the use of the Initiative and Referendum the opinion of the electors can be obtained in a positive and inexpensive manner:

Therefore be it resolved:

"That a delegation be appointed to wait on the provincial government of Manitoba to request them to introduce a bill at the present session of the legislature providing for the Initiative and Referendum in all provincial legislation, and to refer the said bill to a vote of the provincial electors on a date in the month of June of the present year of 1911; that the government be further requested to print the full text of said bill and to mail a copy of same to each voter at least thirty days prior to such date; the said bill to become law upon receiving a majority of the votes cast at such election; and be it further resolved that the government be requested to embody the following provisions in the bill:

1. The Initiative shall be set in operation by petition to the legislature requiring for any act or amendment to any existing act the signatures of legal voters to the number of eight per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general provincial election. The full text of the measure so proposed shall be included in the petition.

2. Initiative petitions shall be filed in the office of the provincial secretary and shall be submitted by him to the next succeeding session of the legislature within two weeks of its assembly.

3. If a measure thus petitioned for is not passed without amendment during that session, the original bill shall be referred to the people within twelve months thereafter.

4. The Referendum may be ordered by the legislature or by petition requiring the signature of legal voters to the number of five per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general provincial election.

5. Referendum petitions shall be filed in the office of the provincial secretary within ninety days after the prorogation of the legislature. A Referendum may be ordered against the whole or against one or more sections or parts of any act.

6. An act shall not take effect until the expiration of ninety days after the prorogation of the legislature except such as shall be declared an emergency measure. Such declaration shall be made in a preamble which shall state the facts constituting the emergency and contain the statement that therefore the measure is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety. A special vote shall be taken on the preamble separate from the vote on the act or any part of it, and a two-thirds yeas and nays vote of all the members of the house shall be required for the adoption of the preamble. No grant of any franchise or renewal or extension thereof either in respect of time or the area of its operation shall be declared to be an emergency measure. Any measure or part thereof upon which a referendum has been ordered shall either as to the whole or such part thereof be suspended from taking effect until it becomes law on approval by the people except that an emergency measure shall take effect as therein provided.

7. Measures referred to the people shall be voted on within twelve months after the prorogation of that session of the legislature in which they were passed.

8. A measure submitted to the people and receiving a majority of the votes cast at such election shall become operative within thirty days thereafter. An emergency measure or any section or part thereof, shall, upon Referendum, become void at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it shall have been disapproved by a majority of the votes cast thereon.

9. Every measure referred to the people shall be described in the ballots clearly and simply.

10. There shall be printed and mailed to each voter a sample ballot, together with a full text of every measure to be substituted to a vote of the people, at least thirty days prior to such election, and the legislature shall also provide for the public dissemination of information, and arguments thereon.

11. All existing acts inconsistent with the provisions herein contained shall be hereby wholly annulled.

THE INCUBATOR

Practically, the incubator marks the boundary between the conditions under which poultry growing may be made profitable and those under which it cannot be made to pay actual expenses, normally at all events. Of course it must not be asserted on the strength of this that at all times and under all circumstances it is impossible to make a profit out of poultry raising without the help of the incubator. One man may have a particular strain of birds for which he can be sure of ready sale at fancy prices. Another may be located in a place where poultry products are sure to bring extravagant figures; while still another may have such a low cost of living, such a total lack of other employment and such an overflow of help in his own family that he can make money out of his hens by the old-fashioned methods of poultry production; but these will, after all, be found to be the exceptions which prove the truth of the general rule.

The incubator is to the poultry raiser what the hoes-rake or the self-binder, is to the hay and grain grower, and all who have given it anything like a fair trial, will willingly bear testimony to this. One good sized incubator will do the hatching, which, if done by hens, would take up the time that would represent the laying of over nineteen dozen eggs, worth, in round figures from three and a half to four dollars at moderate market rates for good fresh eggs for table purposes, while if produced by high class pure bred fowls, they would be worth double or treble that sum at a low computation.

Then again, the life of a good, well-made incubator properly taken care of, is such, that it need hardly enter into the farmer's calculations, and the cost of furnishing it with oil for one hatching of eggs, is also very trifling, so that it is safe to reckon that the time spent by the hens in doing the work of one incubator, after the farmer had furnished them with the eggs would cost the equivalent of 200 chickens already hatched.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

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It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality.

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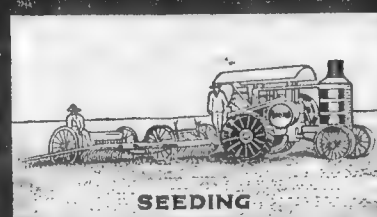
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Modern Farm Horse

You can take a Hart-Parr Gas Tractor and do more and better plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling with it than with all the teams you can profitably employ. Its deeper plowing, more thorough harrowing and even seeding assure an increased yield; and its enormous capacity enables you to get through each season's work ten days to two weeks earlier than is possible with horses.

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Conducted by Margaret

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Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girl's Home, 274 Hargrave St.
To maintain the Fresh Air Home for at least three months during the summer.

S. G. Badges 50c.
S. G. Pendants 50c.
S. G. Buttons 5c.

MOTTO

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES

Into a damp and dismal cell
A little sunbeam shone;
Left warmth and brightness where it fell
Upon the cold grey stone.

Into a dark and dreary life
A little friendship came;
Giving fresh courage for the strife
Of the world's work or blame.

Into a cold and cruel heart
A thought of kindness crept;
Remained and so fulfilled its part—
Evil before it swept.

A little sunbeam, thought, or deed
Seem trifles light as air;
But ministered to those in need
E'en angel forms they wear.

MARGARET'S MESSAGE

To help some one weaker than yourselves.
To make home happiness first. To scatter the
sunshine of love on friends and foe. Oh, I know it
is not always easy to practice to forget our own
burdens, to help along the discouraged, and
harder still to help the fallen and show them the
pure loving helpfulness that is essential to start
them on the narrow path again. Don't mean to
do a kind act, to write a letter, or send a message
of forgiveness. To sing that song that will cheer
and brighten the lonely ones.

'Tis the song we sing
And the joy we bring
To the sorrowing and distressed
That brighten our way
The live long day
And at eventide gives rest.

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by
mail please see that full postage is paid. We
have to pay double on all overdue postage
and it frequently runs up to 50 cents a day.
Please see that you put enough stamps on your
parcels.

MARGARET.

PUTTING-OFF

Of all sins, surely that of "putting-off" is the
most common. It is the lament of most folk when
they reach the end of life's journey that so many
things have been left undone. Because a task is
unwelcome, we are inclined to leave it until the
morrow, forgetting that it will be no more welcome
or congenial then. It is only when they are done
and left behind us, that we find there is a sweetness
to be tasted afterwards, and that the remembrance
of unwelcome duties unhesitatingly done is welcome
and pleasant. If we have a task to perform, let us
get it done. If we know a poor soul in need, let
us render immediately what assistance we can.
To hesitate, to put it off, is a deliberate sin which
will cause us much unhappiness and regret in
days to come.

Maybe, my sisters, there are many difficulties
in the path of duty. There generally are. But
we must overcome them. Our Heavenly Father
will give us the victory if we will only rely on Him
for strength. Through shirking duty, we are
hindering God's purposes, and storing up un-
happiness for ourselves in days to come. But by
performing the unwelcome tasks which beset our
lives we are fulfilling our Father's Will, and winning
His approval.

A CREED

"To be earnest; to be strong;
To make light the way with song;
Slow to anger, quick to praise;
Walking steadfast through the days;
Firm of purpose, sure of soul,
Pressing onward to the goal,
Upright, even, undismayed,
Sure, serene, and unafraid.

To be patient; to be kind;
To be purposeful, and find,
Sweetness all along the way,
Loath to judge, but firm to say
Truth with unrelenting tongue;
By temptation never swung
From the right; and to endure
Hopeful, helpful, clean, and pure.

To be gentle; to be brave;
True to life, and glad to give;
To be watchful, and to be
Rich with boundless charity;
To be humble in success,
Strong of heart in bitterness,
Tender, gracious, thoughtful, good,
In our man-and-womanhood.

To be smiling; to be glad
For the yesterdays we've had
To be grateful all the way,
For the beauties of to-day;
To be hopeful, and to see
In the days that are to be,
Bigger, better, broader things,
Robes of purple, crowns of kings!"

SUNSHINE MILESTONE

Another "milestone" has been reached in the
opening of the "Cafeteria", at 274 Hargrave St.
To help the working woman and girl in the real
and true sunshine way, I have always felt could
best be done by providing a good warm meal
within their limited means. This will be the
endeavor in "The Cafeteria". The home has
proved of great benefit to many during the past
three months and many a helping hand has been

given to our less fortunate sisters which I hope
will bring blessing on all concerned in this wonder-
ful work.

You lent a hand to a weaker one
It saved a soul and won a heart for heaven:
And for the help you proffered there
You'll reap a crown sometime, "Somewhere."

Speaking of the Sunshine work always brings
me back to thought of the loving hearts who read
my page and my own heart goes out in love and
gratitude to my loving chicks, and the dear
people whose wonderful thoughtfulness and
prompt kindness have builded better than we knew.

A LETTER MEANS SO MUCH

I wonder if you, my readers, realize the happiness
your letters bring into my life, for I realize when I
read them what good seed the Guild is sowing.

I dropped a sympathetic word,
Nor stayed to watch it grow,
For little tending's needed
When the seed is good we sow.

But once I met the girl again
And by the glad some way,
She took my hand—I knew I sowed
The best of seeds that day.
Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
"MARGARET."

SUNSHINE VISITOR

A very happy little girl, Dorothy Ryan of
Rosser, Man., came in to see "Margaret" yesterday
and brought one dollar she had saved from her



Two Sunshine babies ready to be sent
to new homes

pocket money. Some of this money she had
earned because she was a good girl, under trying
circumstances, and Margaret felt quite proud of
her dear little Sunshine chick.

CONCERNING THE HOME

Though the sun of charity rise at home, it should
always set abroad.

There is always good company at home where
wisdom, truth and love prevail.

Home happiness is a matter of spirit, not of
wealth.

To be in her own place, wherever that may be, a
beautiful home-maker is the loveliest ambition a
woman can have.

The one indispensable quality in a home is
happiness. Every home, no matter how beautiful,
which misses that is a failure, but no home life
can be wholly a failure if it is happy.

To make a home brighter and better by a sweet
influence for good, to set some hearts beating
quicker for sheer joy, is the greatest privilege a
woman can have.

MANITOBA

Jessie Stark, Ninette, Man.—Hearty welcome
to our circle. I am sure that your branch will
do good work. Write often and tell what you are
doing in the meetings.

Johnnie Perrie, Treberne, Man.—Glad to see
the boys are waking up. I am sending button and
membership cards.

Mrs. S. J. Fallow, Foxwarren, Man.—Many
thanks for your letter and kind offer of help. The
organization is to help all those who cannot help
themselves and to scatter the sunshine of happiness
everywhere, in fact to make the world a little
better as we go.

The first duty of the Sunshiner is to find some
means of performing a kind act, however small,
every day. Now, little girls of thirteen and
fourteen are earning \$15.00 per month in the city
and it is very hard to induce them to go into the
country. I will do my best and write to you
in a few days.

Mrs. F. E. Emerson, Lena, Man.—I have a baby
girl six weeks old and would like to have your
references (written ones) at an early date.

Norman Turnbull, Man.—Many thanks for
money for buttons and Sunshine fund. Write
again.

Ina Scarth, Binscarth, Man.—Glad to have your
dear little letter. I am sending button and
membership card. Many thanks to your brother
for helping you.

Flora Young, Beresford, Man.—Hearty welcome
to Alice, Jessie, Hazel and Kathleen Scott, also to
Flora Young. You can form a very nice branch
of Sunshine I feel sure. Won't you try?
A. J., Winnipeg, R. M. D. No. 8.—Will you

kindly write address plainly and I will forward
pins, etc.

Mrs. R. D. Van Alstine—I will try to comply
with your request. Please send references as
this saves time. Yes, it would be necessary to
pay fare, etc.

SASKATCHEWAN

W. Smale, Rosetown, Sask.—Many thanks for
your sweet letter. As you say the weather has
been dreadful, and I am sorry it effects your
mother so badly. It is very sad for you both that
she is so, though I know she has a great comfort
in you. There was no need to ask me to excuse
the writing and I will not blame the pen, while
you may be sure I shall often think of you. Per-
haps these verses will help you. It takes so little
to be really helpful.

Anxious Mother, Sask.—Chafing is often
troublesome in young children. It is usually
brought on by friction of the folds of the skin, one
on another. It is especially liable to occur when
the folds have not been properly dried. The
parts should be well washed with warm water and
a mild soap, and then dried, as thoroughly as
possible by dabbing (very important) with a dry,
warm towel, (never rub the parts as this increases
inflammation) and then dust into the folds with
fuller's earth or a powder made up of equal parts
of powdered starch and powdered oxide of zinc.
Sift thoroughly together. If the skin has become
broken, it should be smeared with boric ointment
after carefully washing with warm water. It is
no trouble to answer your letter, as I dearly love
babies. You need not be afraid to write again
at any time. Send baby's name and I will
enroll him in Cradle Guild.

Bach.—Many thanks for dollar. Won't you
write and send your name? I have many bachelor
friends in the Sunshine work.

Truzella Berg, Maymont, Sask.—Hearty wel-
come to our guild. Will send button and mem-
bership card. Write often.

John Tracey, Kenaston, Sask.—Glad to hear
from you. I am sending buttons and card. Try
to get your school friends interested in Sunshine.

ALBERTA

Edna and Isobel Edson, Lashburn, Alta.—I
must reply to you two together to thank you for
the very pretty cards and to say how glad I am
to receive such glowing accounts of your happiness.
Yes it is a great pity that the children are not
taught to amuse themselves with simple toys or
with just a piece of paper. As you say to give in
to every childish whim spells ruin in later life.
I am passionately devoted to children but agree
with you that the child must be controlled from
birth. Now I will close with love and thanks
for your brave letters.

Glory, Lloydminster, Alta.—I am glad you are
pleased with the letters in Guild page—and thank
you more than I can say for all your kind thoughts
and wishes for myself. Yes, I received quite a
number of post cards and personal gifts from my
little chicks. You are evidently a home girl and
also it is plain to see mothers' right hand in all
management of the house. You must have a
great deal to do and need all your tact and patience.
Glad you have learnt the lesson of cheerfulness.

G. Wright, Gleichen, Alberta.—What a splendid
time you had in London; though of course you
could not see much in so short a time. All con-
gratulations on your twenty-first birthday. Your
presents were very nice indeed. Many thanks for
all thoughts of me and kind remembrances to your
dear mother.

Katrine, Daysland, Alberta.—My dear girl, I
remember you quite well and have often wondered
why you did not write. Your letter came as a
delightful surprise and I was glad to discover that
your silence had only arisen because you put off
writing from time to time and not from any
serious reason. Don't keep me waiting six months
for your next letter, though, indeed, I was not tired
of this letter of yours, it came when I was tired, I
confess it, and had a "touch of the blues" and as I
read it I was cheered. It reminded me of the
many friends I have made—some of whom I have
been able to help—and who are real friends to me
though we have never met. We all have our dark
days, and when they come—why, we must just
think of other folks and cheer up for their sakes.
You have brightened my outlook, I wonder if next
time the "bogie" comes to you, you will try and
let me brighten yours.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged \$15.00
Mrs. W. E. Edwards 5.00
Dorothy Ryan, Rosser 1.00

BLIND CHILDREN IN MANITOBA

Mr. Black, Greysville, Man.—Received box.
It contained 40 cents, for which many thanks. In
answer to your query re blind children—while
there is nothing definite being done I am still
interested everybody possible in the blind
children. We have over thirty children in Mani-
toba totally blind. The nursery for the blind
babes is the real necessity at present. It is
dreadful to think of these poor darlings left to
"poke" their eyes out, as that is exactly what
happens if they are not taught from infancy to
play and use their hands. I would be glad to have
a letter from you with address of the blind girl
mentioned some time ago. Harold Green has
sent a very good report, having gained excellent
in six subjects and also doing his share at the con-
cert. Please tell me of Herb's health and report
this quarter. The opportunity may come sooner
than we expect to have a home for the care of the
blind and you cannot write too often or make
too much stir at the present time.

FROM AN INVALID

Dear Margaret—I am an invalid girl trying to
make a little money selling post-cards. And I
wonder if you or your branch wouldn't like to
help me with an order. I would be very grateful
if you could buy a few. I know many branches
send out hundreds of post-cards to the shut-ins
and four-score members, and if some of those
cards which are sent out could be purchased of
me, you see it would mean double Sunshine. My
cards were mentioned in the October Bulletin.
The price is 30 cents a dozen, post-paid, or \$1.50
per hundred, postage 8 cents extra. I hope that
you or some of your friends may wish to send me
an order. I will enclose a sample card. (I also

have Epworth League cards similar in style, and
birthday cards at the same price.) If you do not
care to order any cards, perhaps, if you have a
Sunshine column in some paper, you would
mention them, and thus help me to obtain a few
orders.

MISS R. F. KNAPP.

Casenovia, N. Y., U.S.A.

The sample card is very lovely and if any
reader would like to send an order I would be glad
to forward to Miss R. F. Knapp. The verse on
card is as follows—

A cheery Sunshine greeting
Token of Friendship true
I'm sending with good wishes
And a hearty "God bless you."

Please Note.—All parcels and letters to be
addressed to "Margaret," Grain Growers' Guide,
275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg. Checks, money,
etc., to Mr. W. H. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret—I should like to become a
member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send
membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for
its postage.

Name
Age
Address

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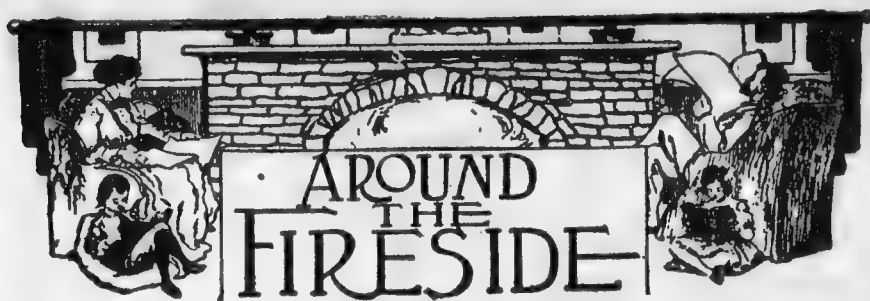
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Manitoba Women's Convention

The first annual meeting of delegates from the Household Science Association, organized throughout the province only last fall by Miss Juniper, dean of the Household Science Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, began its deliberations in the college Tuesday afternoon, February 14.

Seventeen organizations had sent delegates and several more were expected to arrive later. The spirit of the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The women, one and all, seemed to be seized of the magnitude and importance of the work before them. One delegate from each society gave a very interesting report of the work done in her society, and though many societies had had but two or three meetings considerable work had already been accomplished. In this short notice all cannot be remarked upon, but one idea worked out by the Virden society is particularly noteworthy. The women waited upon the town council and obtained from them financial co-operation in the care and beautifying of the cemetery. Carman is installing a travelling library—that is, a library that may be passed on to other societies when occasion requires. "Short cuts to dressmaking," "clean and pretty St. Valentine cards instead of the horrors that are so commonly used," "bread-making," "home nursing." These are a few of the subjects treated by the societies. While all are strictly of the household, the variety is great. All favored having music and tea whenever possible as a development of the social spirit.

Certainly the men's organizations are showing a brotherly spirit. They have asked that five delegates from the women's society shall meet in annual caucus with five delegates from the men's society, and together they are to prepare the program and general outline of the year's work. The men in many localities have loaned their meeting rooms to the women. When all those men and women get working together as they may work, improvements will roll in on well oiled wheels.

Miss Juniper's Address

The following paper was read by Miss Juniper at the evening session of the union meeting:

Last year, gentlemen, I told you we hoped the home economic department here would do something to help the women of Manitoba, as the agricultural department has the men. This year I have come back to ask you to help us, realizing what your active sympathy and co-operation mean to our success.

I take it as an axiom that you are agreed that of all work for women homemaking is the finest, and demands the highest type of women for its fulfilment. Unfortunately there are still some people who share the opinion expressed by a homemaker in Winnipeg a short time ago. A young friend was discussing the matter of future employment and stated she intended taking up housework instead of stenography. The married lady thought this a great mistake; compared housework very unfavorably from a social and other standpoints, with stenography, forgetting that she herself was doing it; forgetting that traits of character, daily and hourly association with men would foster as compared with women's companionship; forgetting one was essentially women's work, and one the girl in all probability would spend two-thirds of her life at, and the other, either man or woman could do. And as a standard of work is there any comparison between the breadth of an average stenographer's training, which six months covers, with the knowledge a good housekeeper needs for the general upbuild of the body, its needs, the food which best supplies these needs, and their preparation; the house, its planning, building and equipment, and the manipulation necessary to make them into

clothing and covering, and the sanitary, economic and scientific principles underlying all these departments and their upkeep, and in short, the physical, moral and social development of the inmates?

Ideas Have Been Crude

Our ideas regarding women's sphere and work have been so crude, and this is largely a result of the lack of scientific knowledge of home duties. At present women are too utterly self-satisfied. You must remedy this for you are partly to blame for it. Business methods have changed, grown and developed in every department of life except the home. This is where they are now most needed. And the change must come by your incentive. A woman is governed through her affections. It is useless for anyone to talk or write unless what is said is approved of and backed by the active influence of the male portion of the household. The view point taken of a woman's work is frequently wrong. We have not put

strength to be gained from definite thought. Along what lines shall we think and study? Well, we can do nothing without health. It is our greatest asset, therefore teach us to be healthy. Human vitality depends on two primary conditions—heredity and hygiene, or conditions preceding birth and conditions during life. Weak parents, unsanitary surroundings and living produce weak offspring. Weak parents and good surroundings and living a stronger offspring, but for the best we need good stock, good surroundings and good food. How often do we find it? Have you ever considered a child's birth-right to be born healthy? How many are? How many remain so? If not, why not? Given a good constitution they would if fed, clothed and housed correctly and taught to live hygienically. Almost all disease is generative. Has it ever occurred to you that when a child is sick it casts a reflection on the parents? Adenoids—75 per cent. go unattended. Cold—pneumonia—and scarlet fever. Have you ever considered the economic loss to the individual, the family and the nation that this lack of attention to disease causes. We cannot afford it. Dr. George Gould estimates that sickness and death alone cost the United States \$3,000,000,000, of which one-third is regarded as preventable. How can we prevent this suffering and waste? By applying to life its essentials—air, light, water, food; by educating men and women in sanitary science; prevention is better than cure. It is a hopeful sign that the life insurance companies are awakening to the possibilities of race betterment by educating the people. One company sent out among its policy holders trained nurses to give talks on health subjects and hygienic living. It has been proved that if insurance companies were to send \$200,000 per year with the



Jolly Picnicers at East View, Moose Jaw Valley

enough into our work. Enough of too much of health, strength and time, and ignorant expenditure of these three. But there has been a sad lack of original thought, common sense and research reading, and a lack of knowledge relating to underlying principles. To many housekeeping is drudgery, and drudgery is simply work done badly, possibly through not rightly understanding it, whereas, work rightly done is a joy, the most satisfying and lasting joy of life. Women, so far, have not done their work in all its branches well, because they have not thought about it or studied it. One frequently hears a woman say: "I cannot bother about this scientific cooking. I have enough to do to get the work done and food cooked." And they never will have time until they make it, and regard their work rationally. The longer one is engaged in housework the prouder one is to be in it, and the more one realizes its power to develop every side of the body.

Must Study Homemaking

I want you to encourage your wives and sisters to meet other women engaged in similar work, to study and discuss the work they are engaged in. I want you, moreover, to read and be interested in what they are reading and studying, for it will affect you and your family. We find books on many subjects in the homes, but how few possess any literature on home work and problems outside a cookery book. But even more important than books is the habit of thinking out problems of daily life. If you think deeply enough work will follow, for you will want to see what others are thinking along similar lines. There is a great joy, help and

object of reducing death losses, thereby decreasing their losses 12/100. of 1 per cent., they would save enough to cover expenses.

Advance to Betterment

The advance to betterment must be made by the individual. We must awake to the fact of the value of understanding the science of personal daily life. Individual carelessness becomes community menace. Why are men and women so apathetic over the prevalence of disease? It is due to disbelief in the teaching of science. Dangers of the present day are not Indians or wild animals, but far greater, and may be summed up in one word, uncleanness. This is a result of ignorance and laziness. It costs to be clean. Consider this matter of uncleanness as applied to the first essentials of life—air, light, water, food. Food three weeks, water three days, air three minutes.

Each individual needs 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. If poisonous food is taken it effects the whole system. So with air. Poisons lower the general vitality. We should have plenty of fresh air. Badly arranged double windows prevent ventilation in the winter. Bedrooms, public places, trains, hotels, churches, should all be carefully ventilated. Generally the air we use is too hot and dry. Pans of water should be set over the registers to produce moisture. Light is an essential to growth. Let there be plenty of light. Even plants cannot live without it.

Water is the problem of the West. Alkaline water is bound to injuriously affect the body in process of time. Rain water boiled and aereated is preferable.

The question of water should be a government problem. Many diseases come from the use of alkaline water. One disagreeable disease in particular is goitre.

Cleanliness Prime Requisite

Great cleanliness should be insisted upon in the handling, transportation and storage of food. It has been proved that the richest food areas have provided the most powerful stocks of men, and that improper food is closely connected with mental and moral defects. Have you ever thought of the close connection between food and efficiency? The physique of the Scotchman is above the average, due doubtless to the quality of food. Much sound teaching is needed before bad habits of eating and drinking are conquered. We live to eat rather than eat to live. Far more die from over-eating or unwise eating than from starvation. Literally we dig our graves with our teeth. This is where men can help to lessen women's work, by demanding less pies, cakes, hot biscuits—the fewer of these the better. Have you ever read any work on sanitary living and eating? No, you study your cattle and crops, but never your own body, and its needs—less important than cattle in your estimation. Indigestion comes from food badly cooked and badly eaten. The use of more fruits and vegetables eaten raw is beneficial. Man is the most irrational animal on earth as far as foods are concerned. Considerable money is spent on books describing the care and feeding of stock. How much do we invest in books of research in feeding man for greater efficiency. More than doctors we need trained people to guide us in keeping well. Health conductors to guide us in living rightly and feeding rightly. These things being so, what can we do to remedy them? Become interested; read books to start you thinking. Several good ones are on the market.

Sanitary Science

Train the children in sanitary science and habits of right living and eating. Agitate for more provincial legislation regarding building of homes and public meeting places. See that they may be sanitary, convenient and labor saving.

Think of what women have to submit to from landlords, builders and tradesmen—houses inconvenient, unsanitary, long stairs instead of lifts, poor ventilation, few cupboards.

Residents of country districts should demand a series of lectures on sanitation, hygiene, food values, simple eating, care of children, prevention of disease. Bring your country more into touch with legislators, manufacturers, builders, landlords, by co-operation. Much can be done by sending representatives from such bodies as Home Economic societies. Get the December number of "Everybody's Magazine" and read what the Chicago Women's Club is doing. What some women have done, others can do. But you, the fathers, husbands and brothers, must start the ball rolling, and keep it rolling by your interest and co-operation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL LIFE IN A COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD

(By Mrs. Nellie McClung)

There is a belief abroad that we should try to make our neighbors good. Perhaps we should be nearer the Divine plan if we say we should endeavor to make ourselves good, and our neighbors happy if we may; for happiness is the soil in which the gentler virtues take root. Unhappiness caused by another's injustice produces oblique mental vision.

Much unkind criticism has been directed toward the prodigal son's brother because he did not join in the festivities when the prodigal blew in gaily after a protracted absence and became at once the guest of honor at an informal reception. It was too bad that he did not feel like joining in the party, for parties were not often held at his house. When he got the chance he told his father a few plain truths on the subject of social life in a country neighborhood:

"Here I am," he said, "a hard-working, law-abiding, self-sacrificing decent son to you. You never made a spread like this over me—I guess it pays to break the commandments;" and therein came the greatest harm to the elder brother. He looked at moral subjects obliquely. That's what the neglect or injustice of parents always bring about; they blur the moral vision of their children.

The history of the elder brother has been duplicated many times in effect if not in incident. The cry goes up from many a boy and girl, "Long years have I served." It is a sad thing for any man

or woman looking back at life to have to say, I never had a good time at home.

These gloomy, sour, stingy, grumbling homes whose fires never brighten with a hospitable glow and whose children never know the thrilling excitement of a real party, are to blame for many of the failures of life. More people are defeated by what is behind them than by what is before them. Perhaps you sometimes felt regretful that there are some of the good things of life that you cannot have for your children; there is one thing you can give them if you will—give them a happy childhood. Remember \$2 spent in their happiness now will bring greater results than \$2000 when they grow up. It does not take money so much as time and care and loving thought. How often, since we have grown to man's estate and have had to go up against the hard things of life, our hearts have been cheered by looking back at the pleasant valley of childhood, and in fancy again we wander down its rainbow pass.

Sometimes we lavish sympathy upon people who suffer reverses of fortune, and that is hard, of course. But the sadder condition of life is the one who never had a good time. The poor little child brought up "by the hair of the head," knowing nothing but the work, the serious things of life—not always the children of the poor either don't make any mistake about that; some of the most dejected, hard-worked, kept-home-from-school children have been children of the well-to-do—men who rob the cradle for farm hands.

Mental Attitude

Farm life may be interesting or monstrous and dreary, according to the mental attitude of those engaged in it. In some neighborhoods I have known, there was always something doing. In others there was a dreary round of drivelling gossip, where what someone else ate for breakfast was discussed with great care. One neighborhood had a debating society, the other one had short and simple scandals, and at first sight it would seem as if they must be an entirely different class of people who had settled in the two places. There isn't so much difference in people as in the atmosphere in which they live, and the mental attitude toward moral issues. One family of generous social instincts and strong moral character can raise a whole neighborhood to a higher level, provided they get in on the

ground floor, but after a neighborhood has been established it is pretty hard to change it.

One of the drawbacks to social life in a country neighborhood is the distinction of caste or class. I have known people to refuse to associate with their neighbors for no apparent reason. They had an inward settled conviction that they were better than the rest of the community. Grandmother had been "a lady" and they could not forget it. Of course I think it fine to remember your forbears with pride, but if this remembrance leads us to be unkind and unneighborly it becomes a bad form of snobbishness.

Let no one aim at belonging to the potato aristocracy, with the best part underground.

I like the attitude of the real English, Irish or Scotch lady—how kind and courteous she is to everyone. She is so very secure in her own position that she is not afraid of lowering herself by associating with anyone. Of course we know there are many Old Country people who are unbearably snobbish, but the genuine real lady is a joy forever.

There is a delightful freedom and hospitality in new places where everybody has packing-box furniture, tin spoons and salt pork. No, of course, we do not regret the passing of the tin spoons, but we do regret the losing of the comradeship and freedom of the early days. In these days of cut glass and hemstitched linen we make our hospitality a fearfully burdensome thing. Somebody else cuts the crust

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up around us a social life that has for its foundation real friendship, and for its aim good times and mutual happiness.

Who cares for Haviland china and cut glass. Regard all your possessions as adjuncts to help serve your fellow men, for that is our business here below—to be the cup of strength to some soul in agony; to help someone over a rough place; to make things easier for the people who travel with us—that is an ambition worthy of those who are made in the image of God. There are lonely hearts everywhere. It is a pretty safe rule to go on: everybody's lonesome. Women are a special prey to loneliness on account of their highly nervous nature.

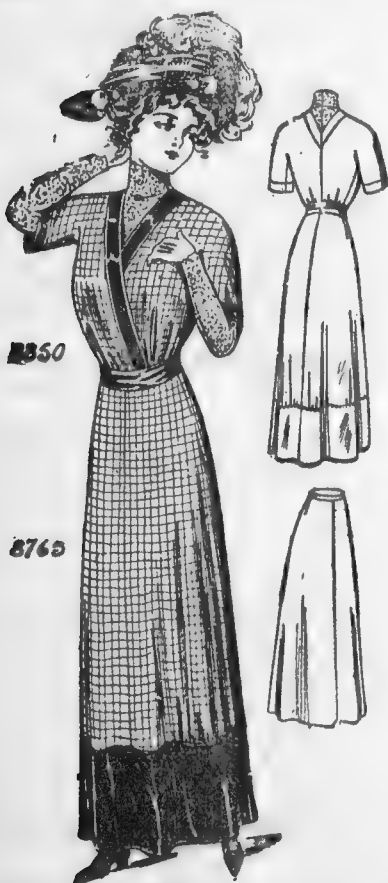
There may be women in your neighborhood very very lonely; would you save them? You may if you will. They need one thing, companionship. Do not seek out interesting people only. The poor and the needy have their claim on us.

Some people suffer from too many engagements and others are hungry and have none at all. "Why should I trouble with uncongenial 'dull' persons?" says one. Have you troubled to truly investigate? Perhaps you are the dull one yourself.

We are here for a definite purpose, and the real business of life is not to surpass our neighbor but rather to view him in the sweet light of understanding and love and friendly interest, so that we may see their lives shining with the beauty of unselfishness and sacrifice and worthy endeavor.

FIRESIDE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Editor Fireside:—Mr. Oliver King's letter in your issue of December 12, on Woman Suffrage, impels me to answer him in the hope he will give the subject a little more consideration. He says, "The reason advanced for the refusal of equal rights to women are hardly worth considering." That is just right, he has not considered them. I would like to ask Mr. King one or two things. What does he understand by the equal rights of women? Is his idea of the rights of women the right to vote, the right to enter the political arena and (having driven in the thin edge of the wedge), the right to become a representa-



8850.—A Modish Dress.

This shows a very simple but pleasing development of the body-and-sleeve-in-one idea. The blouse is worn with a long sleeve tucker that may be of lace, net, or other material contrasting to that of the gown. The blouse fronts cross in surplice style, so becoming to most figures. The skirt may be finished without the "banded in" effect. Diagonal suiting, serge, or other woollens, satin, velvet or a combination of cloth or velvet, will develop this model effectively. The Blouse Pattern (which includes the tucker) is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 1½ yard of 44 inch material for the blouse and 1 1-8 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker for the medium size. The skirt requires 4 1-8 yards of 44 inch material for the medium size.



8875.—A Stylish Model for the Young Miss.

Girl's Dress with Tucker. As illustrated, this model may be developed with or without the bretelle trimming, and if made for warm weather the tucker may be omitted. The design shows a panel effect over the waist in back, that is repeated on the front and extends below the belt to form part of the skirt. The Tucker may be of lace or other contrasting material, together with the bretelles, or the entire dress may be made of one material and trimmed with braid or bandings. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material for the tucker for the 8 year size.

off the sandwiches and so must we, forgetting that sandwiches with or without crusts do not make hospitality. So often the modern ways of entertaining become a burden, a nightmare. Women are often on the point of nervous prostration when they entertain. Once a dear woman who had entertained us beautifully on her lawn told me six months afterwards that she had been so sorry because she had given her guests paper table napkins that day, she never could forgive herself. If we would be free we must break the fetters which we have forged for each other. Don't let conventions wear us out. Let us live our own lives and build



8567.—A Charming Negligee.

No more graceful home jacket could be devised than this pretty model developed in figured China silk. The simple shaping is developed by shoulder and underarm seams, the fullness falling in soft folds from below the tucks that are taken up on each side the centre front. The tucks in back extend to the waistline and a belt of the material encircles the waist giving that trim look, so essential to a garment of that kind. If preferred the sleeves may extend to the wrist, completed by straight cuffs. Lawn, flowered dimity, cotton crepe, cashmere and albatross are all suitable for reproduction. The pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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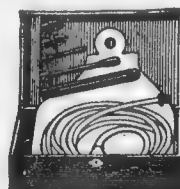
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tive of the people? I ask if this is his idea, what of the right (or rather privileges) of the home; the privilege of motherhood; the privilege and duty of educating her children? He would like perhaps to hear women say, "Now, Tommy, dear, run away and play; I must attend a political meeting to vote for the protection of feeble woman against a rascally husband." Surely he is aware that if a man deserts his wife she has her remedy in the very laws which he says are non-existent. And is he sure that the majority of women want the franchise? It would be unfair to force on the many the wish of the few. Perhaps he is not aware that in England where the question of woman suffrage is more prominent than in Canada, last November a house to house canvass was made in fifty representative cities and boroughs and the figures in every instance showed a majority of voters against the extension of parliamentary suffrage to women. But his concluding remarks explain all. He would force local option on the country by the majority of the women's vote whether the male voters were in favor or not. This is his ulterior motive; this is the reason why his battle cry is so strenuous. If this be so then, thank heaven, women have not a vote, and may the day be far distant when the country will have to go dry to humor the sickly sentiment of a women's majority.

"DINAMITE."

Note.—Why is not prevention better than cure re wife-deserters?

Are all men "forced" to vote, though all have the privilege?

Yes, all the voters in England are men.

That would probably account for the canvass mentioned.

REPLY TO BACH

Dear Isobel:—I saw a request signed "Bach" in the last Grain Growers' Guide I received, and in answer I am sending a number of recipes for different kinds of cake made without eggs.

For the benefit of those who have never had much experience in cooking, I have given the formula of using soda and cream of tartar. A heaping teaspoonful of the tartar and a level teaspoonful of soda is the correct amount.

A good baking powder is handiest and best if directions are followed. Any other acid (like vinegar or lemon juice) can be used in place of the tartar, but like the painter's colors it must be "used with brains."

A much lighter cake will be the result if tartar is mixed with the flour, and soda is added last thing when cake is mixed. Stir it only enough to mix.

In answer to "Bach's" question about his suit. Brush the cloth well and cover spots with thick brown paper or blotting paper and press with a warm iron (not hot). Change paper often and all traces of grease will soon be removed.

Hoping that this may be of benefit not only to "Bach", but to others also, I remain yours truly,

MRS. F.

Iron Springs, Alta., Jan. 2, 1911.

Cookies Without Eggs.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup water, 1 heaping teaspoonful cream of tartar, 1 level teaspoonful soda, flavor with nutmeg; flour enough to roll. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

MRS. F.

Note.—The above hint for cleaning grease spots is a very good one if used when the spots are fresh. Thanks for the recipes; they will appear as space allows. The page has been in need of tried recipes.

ISOBEL.

CLEANING A SUIT

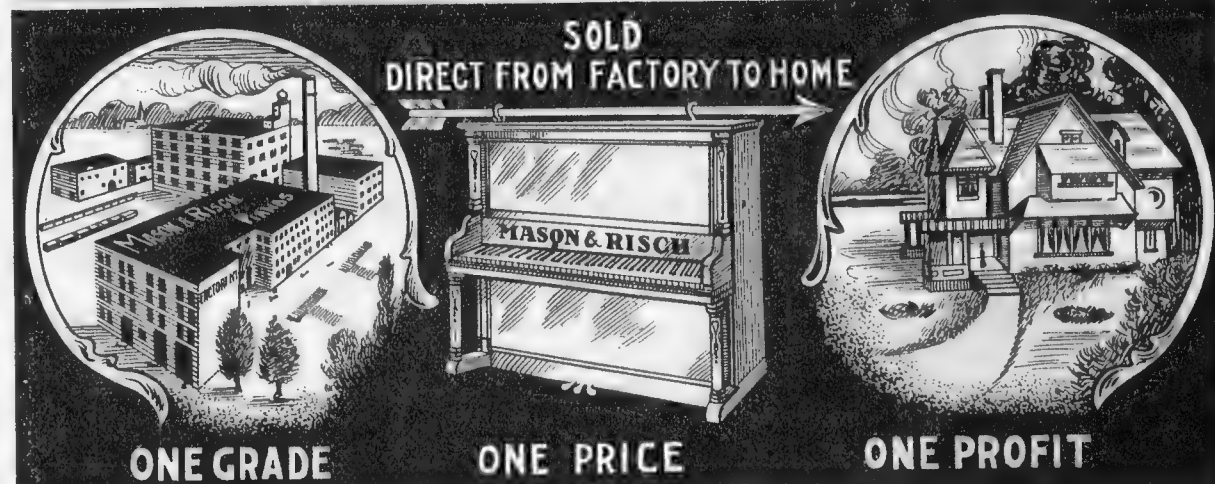
It is too bad that "Bach" has had to wait so long for directions "to clean grease spots off a serge suit." Quite a number of friends came to his rescue with recipes for eggless cake, but so far only one hint on suit cleaning.

The best way to clean a suit that requires general overhauling is to hang it on the clothes line out doors some fine day and beat thoroughly, as you would a carpet, until all dust is beaten out (a

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very light smooth stick on a whip handle will serve instead of the regular rattan beater; then take a brush or whisk and remove all loose dust from the surface of the cloth. Slip a board wrapped in cloth inside a sleeve or other double portion of suit. Have ready a dish of gasoline (the bottle itself will do); moisten a fine woolen cloth with it and rub from the edges of the spot toward the centre, turning the cloth to a clean place as it takes up the dirt. The reason for rubbing from the circumference to the centre is to prevent leaving a boundary line of dirt around the spot. If any spot remains after a first washing, try a second. Be careful of the gasoline around a light or fire. If spots are from molasses or such soap and water will cleanse better than gasoline. Many persons think it is a very difficult matter to properly press a suit. It need not be so if the right plan is taken. Stretch the trousers, one leg at a time, folded lengthwise as when new, upon a table; if badly sagged at the knee get some one to help stretch out the sag, or tack to the table; then spread over the part to be pressed a cotton cloth without seams, wrung nearly dry out of water; over this lay a second cotton cloth, dry. Be sure there is no wrinkle in either. Let the iron be reasonably hot. Press very slowly, bearing your weight upon the iron. Do not shove the iron back and forth (especially over the hems or seams), but finish as you go. For the coat more or thicker cloth must be used between the iron and the goods. If much soiled the collar should have several gasoline baths, throwing away the first used. Press only one lapel at a time. Press the edge having buttons on the wrong side. Don't let the garment drag over the edge of the table to pull itself out of shape while pressing. Don't push the ironback and forth. Lift up the iron and look under the pressing cloth every little while to see when you have pressed enough. Press till dry. Too much pressing is worse than too little for it spoils the goods. When beating the suit be careful not to break the buttons. Sometimes they snap off very easily and cannot be matched again, in which case a new set has to be bought. The reason for the use of the board to clean on is to prevent the spot washing back into the opposite side of the garment, which it will do if cleaned double. By adhering to these simple directions, anyone by being careful, can renovate a suit to a very satisfactory appearance.

Eggless Cake.—It is said that a tablespoonful of corn starch may be used instead of an egg in anything you bake. Cakes made without eggs should be eaten

while very fresh, and even then they lack the fine taste of a cake made with an egg. When an eggless cake is a day or so old it becomes very dry or crumbly. One would perhaps do better to keep in the class of cookies, rather than cakes proper, if eggs cannot be had.

Baking soda is the ingredient used as leaven in making a cake with sour milk or sour cream, and is not in any sense a substitute for eggs. Baking ammonia (or powdered ammonia) possesses all the same basic properties as soda and acts in the same way when combined with acid, such as sour milk. Use one or the other but not both.

If you have sour milk, soda alone is sufficient. If you have sweet milk or water then use some acid with the soda to generate a gas or leaven. Cream of tartar is the acid most commonly used with soda; the formula is, 1 soda to 3 acid. Thoroughly combine a cupful or so in this proportion and keep in a closed jar or bottle. Use only two well-rounding teaspoons for an ordinary sized cake. Crush the lumps out of the soda before measuring to mix with the tartar.

There is plenty of good baking powder on the market everywhere to be had for 25 cents a pound. It is more convenient and cheaper than making a combination for oneself. Don't use it with sour milk, and be sure to have the oven very hot when the cake goes in.

Owing to an extended absence from the city Fireside correspondence has been delayed.

ISOBEL.

QUILT PATTERN WANTED

Dear Isobel:—I am enclosing a few recipes which may be of use to some one in the future.

I would be pleased if The Guide would let some one who has a nice quilt pattern put it in Fireside. Very truly,

MRS. E. ROBINSON.

Lauder, Man.

Note.—Thanks for the recipes. They will be printed later.

Will someone please send in a favorite quilt pattern for Mrs. Robinson? Others may like it also. An odd block that you don't need, can be sent in and reproduced and described clearly so as to be understood. Any cheap materials may be used in sample block. The pattern is all that we want.

ISOBEL.

TWO SUFFRAGETTES KILLED

Two of the women brutally treated in connection with the recent demonstrations in England have since died—Mrs. Pank-

hurst's sister, Mrs. Mary Clarke, and Miss H. H. L. Williams.

Mrs. Clarke is described as an exceptionally gentle, sensitive and lovable woman, of frail physique but unflinching courage. When sentenced to prison for the last time, she telegraphed to her friends, "I am glad to pay the price of freedom." She has paid it.

Miss Williams had been terribly battered about when she went on the last deputation, and was carried off afterward by a severe heart attack. The Women's Social and Political Union sent a flag of the suffrage colors to be spread over the coffin, with a palm-wreath and the motto, "She hath done what she could."

Mrs. Pankhurst within the past year has lost her only son, her mother and her sister.

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
Centrally located. Good meals, and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rates - \$1.50 to \$2 per day

ANGUS McLEOD } Proprietors
JAMES MORTON }
FREE BUS

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. **FREE BUS** meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Beware of Fraud

WE are the only growers of Nursery Stock in the Winnipeg district. Any other stock advertised or shipped from this district is imported stock and not grown here. Our 20 years' experience in horticultural work in the West enables us to recommend and supply the varieties best suited to this climate. Catalog free. **BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., ST. CHARLES, MAN.**

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WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS

Feb. 22nd

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 4--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

Many things have been said about man, both complimentary and derogatory. His habits and his personality have come in the line of fire of the just and the unjust. Some say a man is judged by the company he keeps, others by the clothes he wears, etc.

Now I'm going on record by saying, that a man is judged by what he smokes. If he smokes a poor cigar, or gives a friend a cabbage leaf made up into a cigar, he loses a friend and places himself at the mercy of those who choose to criticise his good taste.

The ROXBORO CIGAR will put you right with yourself and will be a boost if you give one to a friend. The pleasing effect and the delightful aroma found in the ROXBORO CIGAR is exclusive. The Tobacco used is a pure high quality Havana, the blending of which is the ideal of the connoisseur's taste.

I'm giving every cigar smoker in Western Canada an opportunity to test the quality of the ROXBORO at less than regular price. Clip the coupon today, take it to your dealer, hand him a quarter and he will give you three ROXBOROS. Remember ROXBORO CIGARS sell everywhere at ten cents straight, unless you have the coupon.

Save the bands for beautiful premium pictures. I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO,

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per

G. G. G. **CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY** G. G. G.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET
THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here

D. D. MANN ON TARIFF

(Sir Donald Mann in an interview with the New York Herald)

"I believe no harm can come to our Canadian railways from this reciprocity agreement. It is true that more traffic will flow southward across the boundary. On the other hand, the wider market opened to the products of the Prairie Provinces will attract a greater number of settlers from Europe and the United States. Their presence will create more business for the Canadian railways east and west, as well as north and south.

"At present the transportation of Canadian grain from the point of ori-

gin to the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William is in the hands of Canadian railways. But from those points eastward, to both American and Canadian export points, it is largely carried by water. The Canadian Pacific Railway carries by the long rail haul around the north shore of Lake Superior a certain amount of wheat to be shipped as ballast in its steamers crossing the Atlantic. I believe Canadian railways will always control the all-rail export traffic in Canadian-grown wheat.

Low Wheat Rates

"The Canadian railway systems are truly transcontinental, extending from

coast to coast. Moreover, they will all ultimately operate their own steamship fleets on the Atlantic. This will enable them at certain seasons to make very low through export wheat rates in order to fill the cars which otherwise must be hauled back empty. In the United States a through export rate must be divided between several railways and a steamship line.

"The Canadian companies, under one management, carry the grain from the producer on the prairie to the consumer in England.

"At the present time the American flour mills import a large amount of Canadian wheat at a duty of twenty-

five cents a bushel. They grind it into flour and when that flour is exported they get a drawback of ninety-nine per cent. of the duty.

"Large amounts of Canadian wheat even now are shipped through American ports. The bonding privilege permits this.

U.S. Controls Situation

"In any event it is evident that whatever may be the effect on Canadian railways, the situation is in the hands of the United States. We have always recognized that ultimately the United States would remove the duty from wheat, regardless of what Canada does.

"On sentimental grounds and in common with many Canadians, I would prefer a reciprocal tariff arrangement with the United Kingdom, but, that aside, I can see only benefit in improvement of trade relations with the United States.

"My business is that of a common carrier, but I recognize that the most important element in any community is the farmers. They are entitled to the first consideration of any government. By this agreement they gain entry of a market of 100,000,000 persons, in addition to the domestic market of 8,000,000. It cannot result save in their enhanced prosperity, and this in turn will be felt by the railroads and the manufacturers in increased business. The manufacturers' protection is not impaired by the agreement."

RUSSELL GOES FARMING

T. A. Russell, of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, and chairman of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, has purchased forty acres of the A. G. Goulding farm on Keele street, near Weston, Toronto, for a price that is understood to be \$18,000. On the farm are a large brick house and a new bank barn. The property is near the fourth concession of York, and it is understood that Mr. Russell will make his summer residence there.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE OPENS

The opening of the first session of the thirteenth legislature of Manitoba took place Thursday afternoon Feb. 9, with all the time honored ceremonies. The legislature chamber was crowded, and an allusion in the speech from the throne to the provision of new parliament buildings was apparently received with satisfaction. A very brilliant assemblage was present, the ladies turning out in great force, and after the close of the formal business they and other invited guests attended the reception given by the speaker and members at the Royal Alexandra. No matters of great importance were touched in the speech from the throne.

PRINCE ALBERT MAN WINS

Prince Albert, Feb. 10.—News of the victory of Norman Cherry of Prince Albert, who carried off the sweepstakes for wheat at the national exposition at Columbus, Ohio, was officially conveyed to the board, and the announcement was greeted with loud applause. A resolution was passed conveying to Mr. Cherry the thanks of the board and the citizens of Prince Albert for having done so much toward advertising this district. A resolution was also passed thanking R. H. Hall, now of Winnipeg, for his services on the board.

MINNESOTA HOUSE FAVORABLE

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 9.—The Minnesota house of representatives to-day declared for the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty by a vote of 63 to 50. The house killed the S. M. Lee resolution directing the Minnesota representatives in congress to oppose the agreement. The resolution was due to a solid affirmative vote of the Democratic members, with several Republican members from the rural districts who took a broad view of the question, reinforced by a solid vote of the city members.

WOULD NULLIFY TREATY

Washington, Feb. 10.—Claiming that Russia has violated the treaty of 1892 with the United States, by denying Jewish citizens of this country the privileges extended to other American travellers, Rep. Parson, of New York, introduced a resolution in the house to-day calling upon President Taft to declare the treaty void.

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 17.

Reciprocity and terminal elevators were again the chief subjects for debate in parliament this week. The elevator question has been before both houses, in the commons on a motion proposed by Dr. Schaffner, the member for Souris, declaring in favor of government operation and in the senate on the second reading of the new Canada grain bill, which was moved by Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce. The discussion of Dr. Schaffner's resolution took place on Monday and occupied several hours, Eastern as well as Western members taking part in the debate. As usual the liberals and conservatives found a reason for differing, the opposition members supporting the motion and the ministerialists voting for an amendment proposed by Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, favoring a postponement of any declaration on the question until the bill introduced in the senate by Sir Richard Cartwright came before the House of Commons. The amendment was carried on a party division.

The second reading of the Canada grain bill was moved in the senate on Thursday afternoon, but no discussion took place, Sir Richard Cartwright, after explaining the bill and referring briefly to the reasons for its introduction, intimating that it was the wish of the government to delay the debate for another week in order to allow those interested to express their opinions and make any representations they might see fit to their representatives.

Foster Opposed Reciprocity

The reciprocity debate is now well under way, and three days were devoted to the discussion of the proposed revision of the tariff this week. The most notable utterance was the speech of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, one of the strongest advocates of high protection in Canada and the chief financial critic on the conservative side of the house. Mr. Foster, who had spoken for an hour and a half on the previous Thursday, concluded his speech on Tuesday when he occupied another two and a half hours. Mr. Foster is recognized as by far the ablest debater on the conservative side on matters concerning trade and finance, and his speech may therefore be taken as containing the best argument which the opponents of reciprocity in parliament can put forward. Mr. Foster's arguments, shorn of his oratorical flights and of his shafts of wit and sarcasm, are given below. Mr. Foster and also the other speakers played for some time on the patriotic string, and endeavored, though without much success, to show that the offer of reciprocal trade was but the first step towards the annexation of Canada by the United States.

It will be noted that, except in the case of fruit and vegetables, on which there appear to be different opinions in different parts of the country, the opponents of reciprocity do not object to the reductions which it is proposed to make in the Canadian tariff, the great objection being to the lowering of the United States duties, over which Canada has, of course, no control.

Liberal speakers, on the other hand, all supported reciprocity, and the immense trade between Germany and Great Britain was pointed to as an instance of nations trading with one another without the remotest idea of political union. Hugh Guthrie, the liberal member for South Wellington, in supporting reciprocity, practically announced himself as a free trader in the country and a protectionist in the city, and Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, said he also believed in the protection of infant industries, though he thought protection had been carried too far, and that the duties on manufactured goods ought now to be reduced.

A Tiresome Job

A large number of the members on both sides are preparing to take part in the debate, which will probably last another two or three weeks, but already the house is becoming bored, and on Thursday night there were sometimes not more than twenty members present, and most of these were engaged in conversation and paying no attention to the speaker.

Foster's Speech

Hon. Geo. E. Foster on Tuesday continued the speech against reciprocity which he had begun on the previous

Thursday. The aim of this country for the past forty years, he said, had been to stimulate the number of productions in Canada, and one result of the policy of protection had been that \$226,000,000 had been transferred from the United States to Canada in plant and equipment for the establishment of branch factories. The United States desired this proposed trade argument with Canada because she coveted the rich natural resources of the Dominion, and her object was to carry these natural resources over to the United States, and there work them up into the finished product, allowing only the cheaper and less skilled operations of labor to be performed in Canada, and reserving the better paid and more technical operations to be carried on in the United States. He claimed that Canadian industries would be injured as a result, and this would prevent capital being invested in Canada by British and foreign capitalists. Capital, and with it labor, would, he said, in fact be drawn from Canada to the United States, and the supporters of reciprocity in that country looked upon it as the entering wedge and believed that the ultimate conclusion would be free trade in the whole of North America with a tariff wall against the rest of the world. Mr. Foster next objected to the proposed arrangement because he said it prevented the government making changes in the tariff when it was found that any industry was

ELEVATOR COMMISSION SALARIES

In reply to a question from Dr. Armstrong (Gladstone) Hon. Robt. Rogers stated in the Manitoba legislature that the salaries paid each member of the Manitoba Elevator Commission during 1910 were: D. W. McCuaig, \$3,615; F. B. MacLennan, \$4,819.95; W. C. Graham, \$3,012.50. Since the commission was appointed in June last it would appear from the figures given that the yearly salaries are: D. W. McCuaig, chairman, \$7,000; F. B. MacLennan, \$8,000; W. C. Graham, \$6,000. The minister of public works also stated that the commission had been appointed for no fixed term.

suffering under a grievance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been able to tell the recent delegation of fruit growers, for instance, that their complaint would be enquired into, and if properly founded it would be removed. These people had to be told by a finance minister who had been careful to keep his coal scuttle undamaged, and by a minister of customs who sat tight upon his biscuit box that they must sacrifice themselves for the good of Canada. But if they told the fruit growers there could be no protection for them, then they had the right to say that there should be no protection to any other industry. The whole farming interest of the United States was ready to demand that the duty be struck off from every other industry so far as it ran between Canada and the United States, and to a certain extent there was the same feeling in this country. If this step was taken, and unless this government was speedily overthrown, the sense of injustice would rankle and grow until there was free trade between the two countries.

He also sought to show that reciprocity with the United States would render impossible the Chamberlain scheme of imperial preference, by which the tariff reform party in Great Britain wished to adopt protection in that country and establish preferential trade within the empire, with tariffs against the rest of the world.

The Premier's Promise

Mr. Foster then attacked the premier for making these important changes in the tariff after stating in the West last summer, and repeating in the house during the present session, that there would be a commission of investigation before the revision of the tariff was undertaken. Sir Wilfrid had also stated that the British preference would not be interfered with by anything that was done with the United States, and Mr. Foster read a list of articles on which the duty had been removed or reduced, with a resulting

decrease in the British preference under the present schedules of from 2½ to 12½ per cent.

Mr. Foster spent some time in combating the idea that the removal of the duty by the United States would increase the price of wheat to Western Canadian farmers, but the facts which he adduced in support of his contention appeared to support the opposite view. He quoted, for instance, a speech in which J. J. Hill assured the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas that the price which they would receive for their wheat would not be reduced by the free admission of Canadian wheat, though prices at present were lower in Canada than in the Northwestern States. The price that all would receive on the Liverpool market was the same, and the only thing that varied the price at the point of production was the cost of transportation "and the like of that." He also discussed the effect of free admission to the United States market on the cattle and hog raising industries and made the assertion that the result would be that stock cattle would be exported to be finished and slaughtered, cured and packed in the Western States, and that in addition the staple market which the Eastern hog raiser now had in Ontario and Quebec would be sacrificed for the very uncertain, but occasionally more profitable one at Detroit.

The Annexation Cry

Mr. Foster's great and final effort, however, was the attempt to show that the object of the United States in offering to make this trade agreement was ultimately the annexation of Canada. The United States, he said, had desired the conquest of Canada in 1775, in the years around 1812, and since. In support of his contention that annexation was still aimed at, Mr. Foster referred to the speeches of Senator Beveridge and Governor Foss, and quoted the words of Pres. Taft when at Columbus, Ohio, he said: "The greatest reason for adopting this agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with a kindred people, and lying together across a wide continent in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both."

Dr. Neely Favors

Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, followed Mr. Foster. He reminded the house that the national policy of the conservative party had incorporated in it a provision for reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and the list of articles in which free trade was offered the United States by the conservative tariff of 1897 was almost identical with that included in the new free list. As to the conserving of our natural resources, the farmer did not wish to conserve his wheat in his granary, or to keep his cattle longer than was necessary to prepare them for market, and in the same way the fish in our waters were of no use until they were caught, nor the gold and iron until they were brought up from the earth. The forests would not last forever, but trees would grow on the same ground where other trees had grown before, and if the timber was cut under proper regulations he did not see what danger there was in having a larger market opened in the United States. The leader of the opposition had spoken of the immediate future advantages which some people saw in this agreement, and this immediate future advantage, to be continued as long as this pact lasted was the strongest argument in its favor, and it was his staunch conviction that if this agreement was carried through it would open up a new era of prosperity such as neither country had ever experienced before. One of the advantages which would result would be that "rejected" wheat, which though it could not be admitted to any of the higher grades, was of good milling quality, would be bought for its full value by United States millers instead of having to be sacrificed as it was at present, and he believed a sample market would be established in Winnipeg and perhaps at other points in the West, to which buyers would come from Minneapolis and St. Paul. As to the effect on the cattle trade Dr. Neely quoted the statement of Mr. Jas. Bower, president of the U. F. A., in The Guide to the effect that the placing of cattle on the free list would revolutionize the trade in Alberta, and would mean the solution of the freight rate question in Canada. A market would also be provided for barley which was at present selling for 60 cents in Toronto and for 90 cents in Buffalo, and the same thing applied to a great number of items which were placed on the free list, such as flax,

potatoes, hay, dairy products, and so on.

Lower Other Duties

He would have been glad to see a greater reduction in the duty on manufactured articles, particularly agricultural implements, but the farmers of Canada were reasonable men. They did not expect revolution in a day, and he was sure they would be satisfied with the fact that they were being provided with free markets for their produce. They had heard it said that if this agreement went through they would not need to deepen the Welland canal or to build the Georgian Bay canal, and that to build the Hudson's Bay railway would be money absolutely wasted, but he believed that the development of the West would be such that we would not only need these things, but it would not be many years before we would need another transcontinental railway. He realized that in a young country like Canada, when industries were first established, probably it was necessary that the state should throw around them to some extent the arm of protection, but he had come to the conclusion that that privilege had been exercised to altogether too large an extent. The farmers of the West had come to the conclusion that their burdens were too heavy, that the protection given to manufacturers was too great and that the day had come where there should be still greater reductions in the duties on manufactured articles. He heartily agreed with those views in every particular and he did not think that anyone in the house would argue that the ideal condition of trade was not freedom of trade—freedom to buy and freedom to sell wherever we choose. Having repudiated as unworthy of consideration the suggestion that a desire to carry on trade with the people of the United States showed any disloyalty to the British empire, Dr. Neely said the sentiment of the people of Western Canada was one of entire approval of the proposed agreement, and concluded by saying that any public man who stood in the way of an arrangement which opened up the markets of the south for the product of Canadian farms would assume a serious responsibility, and one for which sooner or later he would have to give an account.

B. C. Fruit Interests

Martin Burrell, Yale and Cariboo (conservative), spoke in opposition to reciprocity, criticizing chiefly the removal of the duty on fruit. He claimed that the British Columbia fruit growers would suffer from competition with their rivals in Washington and Oregon, where he said labor was cheaper and other expenses of the industry lower. He pointed out that while the protection which the fruit growers had enjoyed was to be removed, they still had to pay duties on many things which they used: on their wagons and buggies, on coffee, canned vegetables, sugar, meat, biscuits, clothing and machinery, and if all along the line of their expenditures they had to pay the tax gatherer and got no protection for their own industry, he declared it would be more manly, more honest, and more just to clean the slate, buy in the cheapest market, sell in the dearest, and resort to direct taxation. Mr. Burrell is himself a large fruit grower of many years' experience, and Hugh Guthrie, the liberal member for South Wellington, Ont., who followed him, admitted that he was not sufficiently familiar with the fruit industry to enter into a discussion with him on that point.

Must Protect Manufacturers

Mr. Guthrie, however, showed an intimate knowledge of conditions in Western Ontario, and proved conclusively that the farmers of that portion of the country would benefit very materially from having the markets of the United States opened to their produce. He also said that he believed reciprocity would be a tremendous advantage to the people of the West. It would increase the rapidity with which the West was being settled and the effect of this would be to increase the demand for the manufactures of the Eastern cities. One reason why he approved this trade arrangement was that it contained nothing which could be an injury to the manufacturing industries, because he did not believe in free trade for Canada unless we had the broad world to trade freely with. He believed that they must have some kind of protection in Ontario.

Haughton Lennox, South Simcoe (conservative), opposed reciprocity on both economic and political grounds. He said farmers would gain little advantage by having the United States market thrown open to their hay and grains, because the wise farmer did not sell these things but

fed them to his cattle. He also claimed that reciprocity would increase freight rates in the West.

P. E. Island Favorable

A. B. Warburton, of Prince Edward Island (liberal), supported the proposed agreement as one which would be for the good of the whole of Canada. He believed it was the most beneficial measure that has ever been before the Dominion parliament as far as Prince Edward Island was concerned, for it contained nothing that would injure any interest in the island, and many things that would be of great benefit.

J. E. Armstrong, Lambton (conservative), also opposed reciprocity, which he claimed was the first step towards annexation by the United States, and on Thursday night the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

The bill to incorporate the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which was given second reading last week and referred to the banking and commerce committee of the senate, will come before the committee for consideration on Wednesday next.

Dr. Schaffner's Resolution

The resolution moved by Dr. Schaffner on the terminal elevator question was as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this house, the present system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers, and that the government should take immediate steps to operate terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and the transfer elevators between those terminals and the Atlantic seaboard."

In introducing the motion Dr. Schaffner appealed to the Eastern members to interest themselves in the elevator question, which he said was one of national importance. He thought he could justly claim that 75 per cent. of the advancement made by the Eastern cities during the past ten years was due to the development of the West, and the people of the East were therefore vitally interested in everything that was for the benefit of the people of the West. He also asked that the subject be not approached with partisan motives, saying that if there was any question upon which the Western members could agree it was this. Having referred to the position with regard to the interior elevators in each of the three Western provinces, Dr. Schaffner said the systems of government ownership adopted in Manitoba, and of government co-operation now being legislated for in Saskatchewan, were the result of organization among the farmers. In times past thinking people had been unwilling to ally themselves with the farmers' associations because of the want of stability and stick-to-it-iveness on the part of the farmer, but he thoroughly believed all that had been changed. They had a very good evidence of that not long ago when eight hundred farmers came to Ottawa—and not with Jim Hill's money either, but paying their own expenses—and that chamber rang with the enthusiasm and earnestness of those people as it had never rung before. It had been said that the farmers wanted too much; that they wanted the earth. Perhaps they did ask for a little too much, but did the manufacturers ever ask for too much? Did the railways ever ask for too much? They certainly did. And he could assure them that the farmers today were ready and willing, although they might be asking a good deal, to accept what was in their best interest and in the interest of the country.

Watching the Manipulators

He had spoken of the efforts which were being made by the provinces to solve the interior elevator problem, but of what advantage would that be, he asked, if the terminal elevators were left in the hands of the people who treated the producers unfairly, who had, in fact, for the last number of years, been stealing the farmers' wheat. The government had tried ways and means to prevent this, and at the present time the government was employing 95 men, at a cost of \$61,000 a year, to watch those who were doing the manipulating and the stealing. He believed it was an absolute impossibility to exercise such supervision as would prevent the mixing of grain, even if they had 500 inspectors there, and he was convinced that the only satisfactory remedy would be the government ownership and operation of the elevators.

Dr. Schaffner quoted from evidence and affidavits to show that wheat that was bought from the farmers as No. 3 and 4 was shipped from some of the elevators

at Fort William and Port Arthur after mixing, as No. 1 and 2, the result being to reduce the price paid for the different grades at Liverpool, and consequently at the places where the farmers sold their grain. He also drew attention to other grievances of the farmers, such as the neglect of the elevator companies to clean wheat on which there had been a deduction for dockage, and the use and disposal of wheat placed in storage by farmers and on which storage charges were being paid, and claimed that the farmers of the West had lost at least \$10,000,000 through the improper manipulation of their wheat at the privately owned elevators.

The four principles for which the farmers of the West contended were: That there should not be mixing, that there should not be unfair dockage, that wheat should not be loaned, and that wheat should be cleaned at the terminal elevators according to the certificate of the inspector at Winnipeg. He believed that there was only one way to do this, and that was to take the elevators out of the hands of the men who had a financial interest in the wheat that passed through them. The farmers in the past had been divided; through lack of organization they had failed to accomplish much, but they had now started organizing. They had followed the example of the railways and the manufacturers, and by means of organization intended to make their influence felt. "Today," he said in conclusion, "the ship of these farmers is afloat. It is controlled by competent officers and manned by able seamen,

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR BOARD

REGINA, SASK.,

February 20th, 1911.

Dear Mr. Grain Grower:—Will you be one of the several hundred farmers to attend the Saskatchewan Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show at Regina on March 20th to 24th next?

There is every indication that the show this year will be a record breaker, not only in the number and the quality of the exhibits, but in attendance and interest. The prize list is generous. Four thousand dollars in cash and several silver cups await competitors.

There will be lectures and demonstrations on horses and fat stock by men of wide repute as breeders, judges and teachers. There will also be judging competitions for young men under thirty years of age, and a class for boys under sixteen years for judging sheep. Then there will be the auction sale of purebred cattle which affords an opportunity for purchasing purebred animals at right prices and of having them delivered to any station in the three Prairie Provinces at the rate of \$2.50 each. The Live Stock Associations of Saskatchewan will hold their annual meetings at night, one being held on each of the four evenings of the show. After the annual meetings there will be important addresses by men who speak with authority.

Reduced passenger rates are offered from stations in Saskatchewan. Tickets will be sold to Regina and return at the price of a single fare. Slightly different arrangements have been made for visitors from Manitoba and Alberta. Ask your agent.

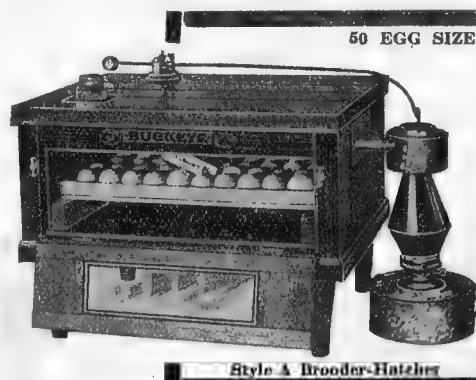
Spend a few days, Sir, at this important exhibition and you will be well repaid. I will send you a copy of the premium list and other information if you so desire.

Yours faithfully,

THE SECRETARY,

Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, Sask.

P.S.—REMEMBER THE DATE—MARCH 20-24



BUCKEYE 40 DAYS' TRIAL INCUBATOR

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" 3	8.50	10.00

Write for Catalog

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
WINNIPEG CALGARY

and the port to which it is making is the port of the greatest good to the greatest number and I believe that that will be the result of the adoption of the policy which I have advocated today."

Neely's Amendment

Dr. D. B. Neely, Humboldt (liberal), said that as the government had introduced a bill in the senate dealing with this subject he thought they might postpone that discussion until the bill was before them. This bill, he understood, made provision for a final remedy for the elevator question, providing for the appointment of a commission with the widest possible powers in dealing with the grain situation in Canada as the warehouse and grain commission had in the state of Minnesota, where, he believed the grain laws were

more satisfactory than in any other part of North America. The bill also contained the following clauses:

"The governor in council may authorize the minister to construct, acquire, lease or expropriate for His Majesty any terminal elevator if parliament has granted the money for such purpose.

"The Expropriation Act shall, in any case, apply to the leasing and acquisition of such terminal elevator and to the ascertaining of the compensation to be paid therefor."

The Grain Growers when they were at Ottawa demonstrated that a remedy was necessary, but he would not go so far as to say that they demonstrated the absolute necessity of government ownership

Continued on Page 42



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, Feb. 20th.)

Wheat.—For the past week our markets held remarkably steady, varying at the close throughout the entire week, not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent. The demand for all grades as low as No. 5 wheat, has been fairly good. Some export has been worked, both in the cargoes already across the lakes, and in the lower grades for all-rail shipment. The British people continue to want No. 3 Northern wheat ahead of everything else. Deliveries are increasing rapidly; in fact, receipts are the heaviest now they have been since about the close of navigation. Once the result of the reciprocity negotiations is actually known, our market should take an upward turn.

Oats.—This grain is holding low and steady. Farmers having No. 1 Canadian Western oats, which they are holding, should sell them as there is a demand for them to go East for seed, and this demand will be over in another fortnight. No. 1 Canadian Western will bring from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a full cent better than No. 2 Canadian Western oats at the present time, but as usual, after the seed demand is past, there will likely be no premium over No. 2 Canadian Western.

Barley is holding fairly steady with a tendency to a little higher prices, especially in lower grades.

Flax is holding strong and steady. Farmers holding good clean flax, which will make seed, will do well to advertise it now, as there will be much flax wanted for seed the coming spring.

CONTINENTAL LETTER

(By H. Wiener & Co., Antwerp, Feb. 10.)

Wheat.—America is closing for May $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower, but for July only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower and undoubtedly a better tone has been stated amongst European buyers, at least in France and England where quite a regular current of business is to be noted. These are especially Platts and Australians which have attracted attention and in fact, there is no other wheat offered which by far could be compared with those qualities. From Russia and Roumania we see only lower qualities at prices, which are about the same when America was 5 cents higher. Canada is asking for No. 4 grade higher prices than the finest Platts can be got at. It is therefore not surprising that England and France who never liked inferior qualities are paying attention to the only fine wheats which they can get. Such however is not the case with Belgium and Germany which evidently let run down their stocks extremely low. There are two reasons for it. First, the bad and irreparable sale of flour, and second the absence of any speculation which might help to take quantities a little beyond the urgent wants. And the perplexity of the trade can easily be understood, for there is no characteristic feature which could invite to larger engagements. On the one hand there are large figures in sight and on the other hand there is an outlet for it. Amongst those figures it is the American visible supply which still continues to grow at this very moment when it ought to be at the decrease. Should it be that the American farmers have kept back more wheat than could be admitted? And while so far the interpreted American situation is one of the firmest items, the same becomes a rather disquieting one at a moment when everything pointed to an improvement in prices. However this supply will easily be supported if the growing crop in spring should not respond to favorable expectations and there we touch the keynote of the future position, i.e., it will greatly depend on the weather in spring how the undoubtedly ample reserves still existing will be put at the disposal of consumers. The presently existing European visible surplus will certainly be taken care of till the navigation will open and we repeat that the weather in spring will decide of the pressure which the exportable surplus, still left, will then exercise. At any rate it is sure that this surplus, being given the slow way of forwarding the Platts, Australian and Indian crops, will find a remarkable cleared up situation. Our readers will excuse us if what needs leaves some uncertainty about what our opinion for the moment is, but the different factors pro and contra do hardly admit a decided judgment. But if we had to pronounce ourselves it certainly would not be the bear side which we would favor for the next three months to come, on account precisely of the restricted sources which we have for replacing our arrivals up to that date, while later on the weather will be of too great an influence for the turn of prices. The large sowing of spring wheat which France is depending upon this year is alone sufficient to inspire the greatest caution and not to listen too eagerly to all the heavy quantities for instance Russia and India are credited with, which will be magnified by the surplus left.

Linsed.—We have passed through a week of great firmness and prices have jumped up every day and what is essential have actually been paid every day. This is due to the almost complete absence of direct Flax offers, to the good consumptive demand, especially from Holland, to

the firm term markets and the big prices paid for oil. The exceedingly small shipments from the Argentine, which amount this week to only 21,000 quarters for the Continent, have certainly had their share in it too. The most favorable description is now doubtless the Bombay seed and everything which is brought in the market at reasonable prices is quickly swallowed up. The quantities which have changed hands these last days are quite important. Under these circumstances we cannot believe in a serious decline, but, on the contrary, we should not be surprised to see still higher prices these days.

Barley.—Very strong and values rising. Germany is leading the market and is paying much higher prices than obtainable here. Offers are becoming daily scarcer.

Oats.—Unchanged. Some business passing in Platts at a decline.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(CORN TRADE NEWS, FEBRUARY 7TH, '11)

Australian	7/7 1/2 approx.	\$1.09 4-5
No. 1 Nor.	7/9	1.12 1-5
No. 2 Nor.	7/7 1/2	1.09 4-5
No. 3 Nor. Man.	7/6 1/2	1.08 3-5
No. 2 Red Winter	7/4	1.06 1-5
Choice White Karachi, (cleaned terms)	7/4 1/2	1.06 4-5
(ordinary terms)	7/2	1.03 1-5
Red Karachi (clean)	7/1 1/2	1.02 2-5
Plate	7/2	1.03 1-5
Russian	7/1	1.00 1-5
Azima (old)	8/-	1.15 1-5
Ulka (old)	7/6	1.08

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats, and flax, for May and July delivery:

Wheat—	May	July
Feb. 15	94 1/2	95 1/2
Feb. 16	94 1/2	96
Feb. 17	94 1/2	95 1/2
Feb. 18	94 1/2	95 1/2
Feb. 20	94 1/2	95 1/2
Feb. 21	93 1/2	94 1/2
Oats—	May	July
Feb. 15	33 1/2	34 1/2
Feb. 16	33 1/2	34 1/2
Feb. 17	33 1/2	34 1/2
Feb. 18	33 1/2	34 1/2
Feb. 20	33 1/2	34 1/2
Feb. 21	33 1/2	34 1/2
Flax—	May	July
Feb. 15	254	246
Feb. 16	253	245
Feb. 17	254	247
Feb. 18	254	246
Feb. 20	253	245
Feb. 21	253	245

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world's shipments of wheat were 10,768,000 against 12,304,000 last week, and 11,344,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	2,752,000	2,512,000	2,464,000
Russia	2,176,000	2,976,000	3,096,000
Danube	488,000	1,024,000	400,000
India	456,000	888,000	320,000
Argentina	3,390,000	2,600,000	2,568,000
Australia	1,424,000	2,208,000	2,432,000
Others	102,000	86,000	64,000

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

FEBRUARY 18, 1911.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	12,827,552	7,461,362	427,531
Last week	13,268,998	7,585,769	435,807
Last year	10,937,046	5,084,908	1,020,107
Fort William	2,991,471	2,256,023	170,876
Port Arthur	3,227,717	2,545,736	201,814
Depot Harbor	88,361	65,636	.....
Meaford	124,142	23,447	.....
Midland, Tiffin	1,025,317	631,411	.....
Collingwood	51,616	.....	.....
Owen Sound	73,316	95,872	6,419
Goderich	73,316	95,872	3,756
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	289,365	10,559	16,133
Pt. Colborne	589,650	39,905	.....
Kingston	52,000	82,000	1,000
Prescott	88,720	.....	.....
Montreal	276,347	840,156	82,139
Quebec	12,400	57,000	5,400
Victoria	475,437	180,822	.....
Balance in store in vessels in Canadian and American harbors.			

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on February 18, was 6,219,189, as against 6,206,754 last week and 5,417,324 last year. Total shipments for the week were 182,123, last year 299,283. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	6,565.00	21,621.20
No. 1 Northern	909,980.30	1,585,003.20
No. 2 Nor.	1,580,006.50	1,817,170.50
No. 3 Nor.	1,508,360.40	1,092,948.40
No. 4	773,230.10	269,062.40
No. 5	473,894.20	51,461.30
Other grades	1,003,151.40	579,156.00
	6,219,189.10	5,417,324.30

Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 White C. W.	240,584.27	218,927.24
No. 2 C. W.	3,236,109.15	2,175,314.16
No. 3 White C. W.	409,035.24	261,587.15
Mixed	7,470.30	5,666.24
Other grades	908,558.28	144,540.21

Barley, No. 3	4,801,759.22	2,806,036.32
Flax	312,690.00	442,497.00
	407,048.00	529,550.00

Shipments		
Oats	29,174	
Barley	6,753	
Flax	59,509	

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—There was fairly good undertone of strength in the market although there was little news that could be counted important to the bull. Statistics were not oppressive, but, on the other hand, disclosed no radical change in the large visible totals. About the only feature of importance to the speculator was the tendency of the conservative element to look for a good reaction after the big decline, but it was not discoverable that they were anticipating any advances by going long. Primary receipts were moderate and northwestern arrivals small. The cash demand was good, with millers the chief buyers. No. 1 northern sold mostly for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ over May with a few cars selling at a higher premium to go out. Local elevator stocks are decreasing, showing that the current movement is not quite equal to the milling needs. Flour sales were moderate, but shipping directions somewhat better. Snow over the southwest was generous, providing protection to the plants from the colder weather and ultimately more moisture. The drought possibilities are eliminated for the time being, but the period of crop uneasiness is close at hand. Rather free selling during the afternoon session forced a sharp break and the market closed weak, although there was a small recovery at the close of the market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Snow aided the bears to-day in the wheat market. Throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, especially the white covering followed by cold weather made an ideal condition for the winter crop and started much selling of deferred futures. At the close prices showed a net decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The day's trading left corn $\frac{1}{4}$ at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ off, oats down a shade to $\frac{1}{4}$. Southwest orders to sell wheat were in evidence from the start. Pressure was by far the greater in the new crop months. September suffered most and the activity in that option received particular notice, the trading heretofore having been light and wholly in the hand of specialists. It was said that a part of the southwestern contingent bought July and sold the later delivery. Although the crop outlook formed the main centre of attention the pit watched also with sharp eyes the progress of the bill for reciprocity with Canada. Belief grew that the measure would be enacted at the present session of congress. The result was to weaken prices further, many dealers figuring that such a course would mean immediate levelling down in value of the big northwestern stocks of spring wheat. Closing figures were nearly the lowest of the day but the final tone was steady. Colder weather weakened corn. Country sales increased a little. There was poor call for shipments. Cash offerings were light. In oats there was considerable re-selling by shorts who covered last week, but who had since seen no reason for a rally.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 30,000, market steady, to 10 cents lower; beefs, \$5.00 to \$6.75; Texas steers \$4.20 to \$5.50; Western steers \$4.50 to \$5.65; stockers and feeders \$3.75 to \$5.70; cows and heifers \$2.60 to \$5.70; calves \$7.00 to \$9.00. Hogs—Receipts

THE NUMBER OF GUIDE "WANT" ADS is growing every week.

Because they pay the advertiser.

39,000, market weak at opening prices; light \$7.20 to \$7.60; mixed \$7.10 to \$7.50; heavy \$7.00 to \$7.40; rough \$7.00 to \$7.15; good to choice heavy \$7.15 to \$7.40; pigs \$7.40 to \$7.70; bulk of sales \$7.20 to \$7.40. Sheep—Receipts 22,000, market strong; native \$3.10 to \$4.15; Western \$3.10 to \$4.80; yearlings \$4.80 to \$5.75; lambs, native \$5.00 to \$6.40; Western \$5.25 to \$6.50.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Stock Yards—Receipts, 110 loads with 2,268 head of cattle, 532 sheep and lambs, 229 hogs and 39 calves.

In view of the large offering, buyers early made a very determined effort to lower prices and so well succeeded that by noon there was no question but that the market was "off."

For light export and choicest butcher 10c. to 15c. lower than last week was paid. Sheep and lambs were easier and trade dull.

Hogs steady and unchanged at \$6.90 f.o.b. and \$7.20 fed and watered. Heavy fat hogs not much in demand.

Light export and choice butcher cattle \$5.90 to \$6.10.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that trade was very slow in Birkenhead market, but prices generally were well maintained and ruled as follows:

Per Lb.
States steers from 12 1/2 c. to 13 c.
Canadians from 12 1/2 c. to 12 1/2 c.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from FEB. 15 to FEB. 21, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2cw. 3cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed.	1NW 1Man. Rej.		
FEB.																					
15	90½	88	85	80	73	67½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	57	47	..	..	247	..
16	91	88½	85½	80½	73½	68	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	57	47	..	..	248	..
17	90½	88½	85½	80½	73½	68½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	57	47	..	..	248	..
18	90½	88½	85½	80½	73½	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	56	47	..	..	248	..
20	90½	88½	85½	80½	73½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	57	47	..	..	248	..
21	90½	88	85½	80½	73½	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	57	47	..	..	247	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending February 18)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	486	1,493	nil
C.N.R.	205	647	nil
Totals	691	2,140	nil

Cattle

The situation on the cattle market is such that it should be considered exceedingly satisfactory by any who have first class stock to dispose of. Best butchers are a full seventy-five cents up from last week, but even at this price, \$6 for top quality steers, the supply is limited. This high price was paid for several steers averaging 1,200 pounds in weight, and this may be considered as about the kind of animals that are most wanted. It is a notable fact that in spite of this rise in prices for the best stuff, prices for the lower grades show no improvement. The fact is that thin stuff is finding a most unsatisfactory outlet.

The live stock associations have reported to the government, as noted in another column of this issue, that there is a great scarcity of stock on account of farmers having sold off large numbers of breeding animals because of the lack of feed. For the farmer who has the feed and has been giving it to animals, this will be a most satisfactory state of affairs, and it would appear that spring prices will be even higher than was anticipated. The main thing to keep in mind is that it is top quality stuff that is wanted and that thin stock should be held until it is in condition.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	....	\$5.75 to \$6.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	....	4.75 " 5.00
Best fat cows	....	4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows and heifers	....	4.25 " 4.50
Common cows	....	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	....	3.50 " 4.00
Common bulls	....	3.00 " 3.25
Stockers	....	3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves	....	5.00
Heavy calves	....	4.00 " 4.50

Hogs

Circumstances over which the Western farmer has no control have led to a reduction of a full fifty cents per cwt. for hogs. The crop in the East was large and they have been marketed in such quantities as to put the markets there way down. Naturally the markets here had to follow, in spite of the fact that last week's run was just about normal. However, dealers state that they do not think that there will be any further reduction in prices.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	.....	\$8.00
Heavy sows	.....	\$6.00 to 7.00
Stags	.....	5.25 " 5.75

Sheep and Lambs

Dealers are taking no interest in the sheep and lamb market, and receipts were nil last week.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	.....	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Yearlings	.....	5.75 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

There are no changes from last week in the prices offered by the wholesale trade for dairy butter. Dealers report that very little good stuff is coming from Western points and they are depending on the East for most of the supply. Stocks in the East are large and there appears to be but little likelihood of there being any shortage during the spring months. Dealers offer the following prices per pound, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	.....	24c to 25c
No. 1 dairy	.....	20c
Good round lots without culls or mold	.....	18c " 19c
No. 2	.....	17c
No. 3	.....	14c " 15c

Eggs

Another five cents per dozen was shaved off prices offered for new laid eggs during the week, dealers now being able to lay them down here from

States points for 21 cents per dozen. Dealers state that they are having no trouble in getting all the first class eggs they want. There is little or no demand for held stock. Price quoted per dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for fresh laid eggs is 21 cents.

Potatoes

There is no change in the situation on the potato market, first quality tubers bring 80 to 90 cents per bushel f.o.b. Winnipeg. Demand is strong and the supply seems none too large.

Hay

Hay prices show a reduction this week:

Wild Hay

No. 1	.....	\$12.00 to \$12.50
No. 2	.....	11.00 " 11.50
No. 3	.....	9.00 " 10.00
No. 4	.....	7.50
1 rejected	.....	6.00 " 6.50

Timothy

No. 1	.....	17.00
No. 2	.....	13.00 to 15.00

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers quote the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	28c
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	25c

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	25c
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Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	18c to 20c
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	.....	12c
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	.....	23c
Ducks, dressed and drawn	.....	20c
Geese, dressed and drawn	.....	18c

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses	9c
Front quarters	8c
Hint quarters	10½c

Pork

Prime carcasses	10c
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Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses	8½c to 9c
Heavy and inferior	7½c " 8c

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Dealers quote prices as follows:

Green frozen hide and kip	.....	6c flat
Green frozen calves	.....	9c
Tallow	.....	4½c to 5½c
Seneca root	.....	30c
Wool	.....	8½c " 10½c

EDMONTON MARKET

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	.....	\$ 6.00 to \$10.00
Upland, per ton	9.00 " 11.00
Timothy, per ton	16.00 " 18.00

Oats

Best feed	32c. to 34c.
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Butter

Choice dairy	20c. to 30c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz	23c. to 35c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	45c. to 50c.
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$4.00 to \$5.25
Bulls	3.00 " 3.50
Hogs	7.25 " 8.00
Lambs	5.50 " 6.50
Calves	.....	5.00 " 4.50

WINNIPEG HORSE MARKET

THE GUIDE has made arrangements by which we are enabled to each week give quotations on horses sold at Winnipeg. These prices are those obtained by commission men for horses sold by them, both at auction and at private sale, and may be taken as correct.

This week dealers report that the demand for good horses is brisk and a great many animals brought in from the East are being disposed of. They give quotations as follows:

Sound drafters, 1350 to 1600 pounds, per head	.....	\$225 to \$300
Farm and general purpose mares and geldings	.....	125 " 200
Delivery horses	.....	150 " 250
Good workers	.....	50 " 100

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 40

and operation, though they gave that as their opinion. He noticed that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in convention assembled, had unanimously adopted a co-operative scheme in connection with the operation of interior elevators, although some years ago the only remedy favored by many of the farmers of Saskatchewan seemed to be government operation, and a similar change of opinion might occur in this case. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that it was not expedient to proceed with the discussion of the question in advance of the consideration of the bill now before the senate.

Straight Party Vote

R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle; W. H. Sharp, Lisgar; Houghton Lennox, South Simcoe; T. S. Sproule, East Grey, Ont.; R. Blain, Peel, Ont.; G. H. Bradbury, Selkirk; John Herron, Macleod; Glen Campbell, Dauphin; J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, Ont.; Thos. Chisholm, East Huron, Ont., and W. J. Roche, Marquette, all conservative members, each made a short speech in favor of government ownership and operation, it being pointed out that if the bill introduced in the senate provided for government ownership and operation, the passing of the resolution of Dr. Schaffner would strengthen the hands of the government. Glen Campbell suggested that the only reason the liberal members opposed the motion was that it was introduced by a conservative.

On the liberal side the speakers were Dr. Cash, Mackenzie; Dr. Clark, Red Deer; Geo. E. McCraney, Saskatoon; W. H. White, Victoria, Alberta; Hon. Frank Oliver, Edmonton, all of whom supported the amendment and expressed confidence in the bill which has been introduced in the senate.

On a division being taken the amendment was carried by 96 votes to 54. The division was on straight party lines, all the liberals, either voting or being paired for the amendment and the conservatives for the motion.

Winnipeg Centennial

Today the estimates have been under consideration, the chief discussion being upon an item for a Canadian building at an exhibition to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, at the time of the coronation. Some of the conservative members made objection to this, but it was passed by the house. Some of the Manitoba members endeavored to obtain from the government a statement as to whether any grant was to be made towards the Selkirk Centennial exhibition at Winnipeg, but the only answer that could be obtained was that the matter was still under consideration.

A vote was put through tonight (Friday) for \$50,000 required for seed grain and relief advances to homesteaders in South-western Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, who are in need of temporary assistance owing to the failure of the crop in some portions of that section last year. Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, said he was informed that 4,000 homesteaders were in need of seed grain, and probably a further vote would have to be made next year if this \$50,000 was not found sufficient. He explained that the immigration department undertook to advance seed to homesteaders who had not secured their patents because the Dominion government was the only authority that could place a lien on an unpatented homestead. Farmers who had title to their land and were able to borrow upon it if need be, he considered were able to take care of themselves. Some cases of privation had also been brought to the notice of the department, and he had thought it to be in the public interest to make advances of money or supplies, which were also secured by lien. Homesteaders desiring an advance of seed grain should apply to the immigration department, Ottawa.

THE FARMERS' POWER

The parties interested in protectionism are justified in feeling alarmed at the course of events. In Canada, as in the United States, events are shaping themselves towards a clearing away of the tariff taxes. No matter whether this particular arrangement goes into effect or not, Canada's tariff bars are fated to be lowered. There is now a definite movement on foot, instituted by a class of the public that has the power necessary to enforce its desires, which will modify the Canadian customs duties quite materially before it is over. And the alarm of the

protected interests perhaps springs from their knowledge that the Canadian fighters for freer trade will be greatly heartened and emboldened if this arrangement with the United States goes into effect. All things considered, the times are such as to call for the exercise of great caution on the part of investors purchasing securities in manufacturing industries in Canada. Great care should be taken to ascertain to what extent they depend on the sheltering duties for their prosperity. There are a number of fine industries in Canada which, though benefitted by the present tariff, would undoubtedly be able to pursue an exceedingly prosperous existence even if Canada were to go in for absolute free trade.—Boston Transcript, Feb. 11, 1911.

TAFT ON ANNEXATION

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Taft dropped in during last evening at the dinner given in honor of Secretary of State Knox, by Representative David J. Foster, of Vermont, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations. He said when asked to speak, that he wished to emphasize the importance of the state department and that he hoped the subject would not cause surprise. "Our attention has recently been called to the subject of annexation," said the president, turning laughingly to the British ambassador, "and that's something Mr. Bryce and I ought to have little confidential chat about." "Look out," broke in Secretary Knox, "they'll think next we are after Australia," and his caution evoked laughter in which both the president and Ambassador Bryce joined heartily. "But I want it distinctly understood," continued the president, "that if we are going to embark on the annexation business, we must at the earliest opportunity annex the Aurora Borealis." Renewed laughter greeted the suggestion and the president turned to serious comment on the far reaching importance of the state department, the duties of which, he declared, at times exceed in scope those of the executive. The president's remarks were wholly informal and no other speeches were made.

CURE FOR INSANITY

London, Feb. 17.—Dr. Oswald, of the Royal Asylum of Glasgow, reports the discovery of a permanent cure for insanity. His search has revealed, he says, a substance which when injected into the blood of a patient suffering from mental disease, not only cures but makes the patient immune from further attacks. The discovery was first made by a German professor and perfected by the research department of the Glasgow asylum.

RECOMMENDS FREE MACHINERY

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 17.—The government has recommended to the local legislature that agricultural machinery and artisans tools be placed on the free list. It is believed that this will be a great impetus to the importation of United States goods.

TO AMEND ACT

At a largely attended meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange held yesterday afternoon the following resolution was passed by unanimous vote: "That the opinion of this exchange the passing of the proposed legislation regarding a measure of reciprocity with the United States will affect Canadian grain trade, and in order that the grain trade may be in a measure conserved for Canada it is essential that there shall be amendments to the present Grain and Inspection Acts. "Therefore be it resolved that the following committee be appointed to carefully consider what amendments are necessary, and report to a meeting of this exchange to be held on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. John Fleming, E. W. Kneeland, Thos. Thompson, D. Horn, Geo. Bingham, S. Spink, T. A. Crerar, D. Morrison, W. L. Parrish, Kl B. Stoddard, A. R. Hargraft, W. B. Lanigan, G. V. Hastings, Geo. Fisher, G. R. Crowe, S. A. McGaw, G. E. Cathcart, R. T. Evans, W. H. McWilliams and A. D. Chisholm, president.

TARIFF LEAGUE PROPAGANDA

London, Feb. 18.—The tariff league decided to-day to hold fifty large meetings in London, followed by gatherings in the provinces culminating in a demonstration at Albert hall in May. It is especially announced that in no sense is the campaign intended as a reflection on the Canadian government, but to reaffirm emphatically the determination of British tariffers to keep the mutual preference to the forefront.

Pure Seed

Regenerated :: Abundance Oats

PEDIGREE

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co'y, seed breeders, of England, and cost us \$2.00 per bushel.

OUR Regenerated Abundance Oats was Awarded First Prize at the Saltcoats Agricultural Society, November 21st, 1910

The Judge's Score Card Showed:

1. Freedom from Weed Seeds.....100%
2. Freedom from other kinds of grain and useless impurities, such as chaff, broken grain, etc.100%
3. Purity of variety100%

On Dec. 7 we secured first prize at the Agricultural Seed Fair, Dubuc, Sask.

Special Price for Carload

For sample and price apply

Cut Arm Farm Co.
BANGOR, SASK.

BRICK

Brick is the most permanent material in the world, proved so through centuries of time by every civilization known to man.

Brick is the only building material which has been through fire before you buy it, in such a manner that it will resist fire.

We have the class of brick you want.

Send us a postcard for prices delivered at your station.

WRITE TODAY

Sidney Brick & Tile Co.

LIMITED

Red Brick Manufacturers,
SIDNEY - - - - - MAN.

When writing please mention
The Guide.

Fighting the Trust



READ A Watch Offer Without Parallel!

WRITE for our free book on watches; a book that posts you on "selling systems," and explains the reasons for our most remarkable rock-bottom-price offer **DIRECT TO YOU** on the highest grade Burlington.

IF YOU WANT a highest grade watch (ladies' or gentlemen's) or if you ever expect to own such a watch, write **NOW** for the free Burlington book. See coupon below.

We won't "knuckle down" to selling systems among dealers, so we have decided to make such a tremendous wonderful offer direct to the public on a first class time piece, that no trust, no dealers under contract will or can stop us. You too will seize this opportunity to get the "Burlington Special" direct on this wonderful offer.

YOU should not buy a cheap watch that is just worthless. Nor need you pay trust prices now for a top-notch watch. The free Burlington book explains.

\$2.50

A MONTH AT AN ANTI-TRUST PRICE!

\$2.50 a month for the world's most superb time piece! The easiest payments at the rock-bottom—the **anti-trust** price.

To assure us that **everybody** will quickly accept this introductory direct offer, we allow cash or easy payments just as **you** prefer.

WE CALL THE BIG FACTORIES A TRUST BECAUSE (with the prices on over twenty similar movements EXACTLY IDENTICAL) THEY HAVE A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT OF NOTICE ON CHANGE OF PRICES.

GET FREE OUR BOOKLET AND COPY OF OUR

\$1,000.00 Challenge

to the Waltham and the Elgin

How the Challenge Started! The Waltham Watch Company published a challenge to all foreign factories to put 50 foreign watches against 50 Waltham watches in a competitive test of time keeping, the whole 100 watches to become the property of the winner. For copy of this challenge get our free booklet.

Why Did the Waltham Company carefully confine its challenge to foreign competitors? Of course the Waltham can afford to challenge Swiss watches, for American-made watches are certainly better—but would the Waltham dare to face a test with the Burlington? Or would the Elgin dare?

We Challenge the Waltham (also Elgin)

We have deposited in the Colonial T. & S. Bank of Chicago \$1,000.00 in cash to be forfeited to the winner. We absolutely and positively back any Burlington against any Waltham (or Elgin) of the same size and grade; and we make this challenge irrespective of price. **NO MATTER WHAT PRICE** the Waltham or Elgin charge. The loser in this contest is to forfeit his \$1,000.00. The bank now holds the \$1,000.00.—Why do not the Waltham or Elgin accept this challenge?

NO MONEY DOWN: We ship the watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of lady's or gentleman's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you **want** the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Now Write

for the free **Burlington Watch Book**. Don't spend a cent on a watch until you have **posted** yourself on trust prices and anti-trust prices. And if you ever expect to own a **first-class** timepiece, better write now for full explanation of this unusual opportunity. Send letter or postal or sign the coupon today. Just your name and address—that is all.

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.

289 Carlton St.,
Dept. 5212
WINNIPEG,
CANADA

Please send me **without obligation** and prepaid your free book on watches and copy of your \$1,000.00 challenge to the Waltham or Elgin with full explanations of your cash or \$2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

Address.....

No Letter Necessary
Coupon Will do

HOW TO STRENGTHEN YOUR ORGANIZATION

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the **largest** number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the **second largest** number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the **third largest** number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

or if the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00	WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND " "	33.00	" " "
THIRD " "	22.00	" " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions, and if he states that it is intended

to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

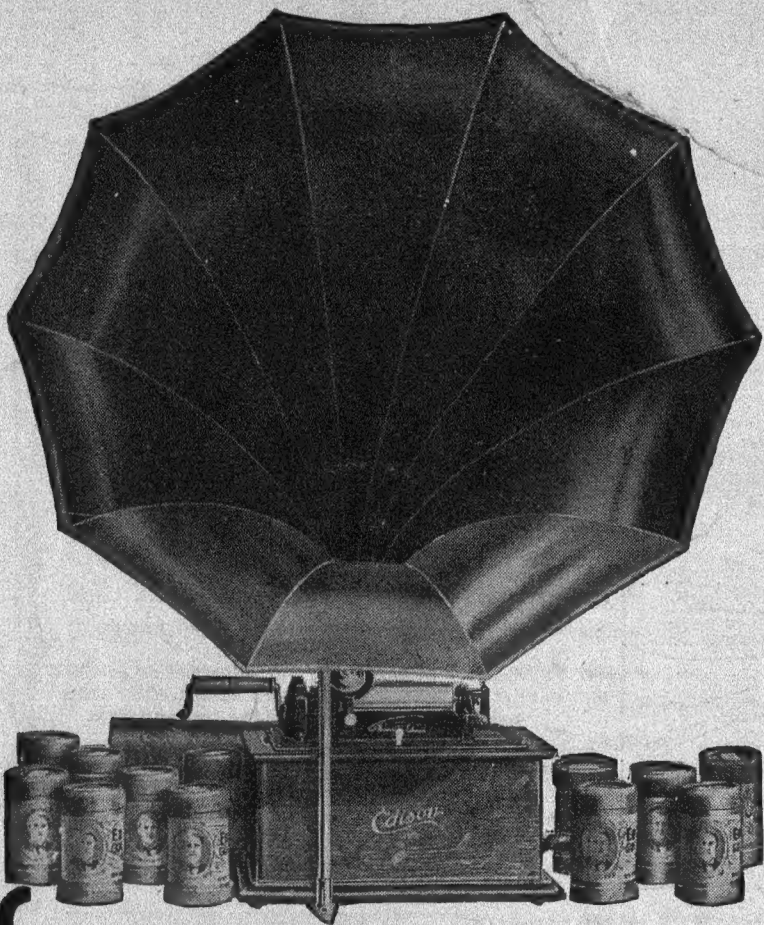
Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our Grand New Outfit — this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand concert outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Molded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me one cent C. O. D. or sign any lease or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert, give a minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I want to see a Phonograph in every home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Grand Outfit improved Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from our new outfit. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great new outfits. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you yourself would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money

I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete list

of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. **SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. Do it right now.**

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 9212, 355 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, CANADA. U. S. Office: Edison Block, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Write Today for this interesting catalog **FREE**



Just sign and mail the coupon at the left, and get this FREE catalog. Write TODAY

Name.....

Address.....

No letter necessary just sign and mail this free coupon right NOW. TODAY.

CUT OUT AND USE THIS COUPON

Without obligations on me please send me your Great Edison Phonograph and records on the Edison Phonograph. FREDERICK BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 9212, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Can.